JAMIN,

INAND

VOL XX.

O : I a . ou Country, and our Brother Man.

MARL IN AROUSTOOK COUNTY. We mentioned, not long since, that marl was

found in Lake Caribou, in township Latter H. and that we inferred that this was not the only place where it would be found in this section of the State. Last week our friend J. W. Haines. of Letter D, 1st Range, called at our office, and UNITED STATES CONVENTION OF AGRICULTUhanded us a quantity of a substance that was taken from a muck hole in that township This also proves to be marl. It is white, and contains a large proportion of carbonate of lime,-though no exact analysis has been made of it. Mr. H. informs us that it is also found in the bottom of but that he doesn't know that any use has been for the purpose of consulting in regard to the made of it, except some of the settlers used it as a putty to fasten glass into their windows. Mixed and if found expedient, forming a National Agriwith oil, we know no reason why it would not make good putty. Common whiting, of which putty is made, is carbonate of lime with a little silicious matter, and this marl is carbonate of lime and a little silicious matter, with the addition of a little clay. We have not tried the experiment of mixing it with linseed oil, to see if it would form a putty, but have no doubt it may be successfully used for that purpose. In that case, the idea of a putty mine would be realized. sions in the Hall of the House of Representa-Marl has long been known as a fertilizer; indeed, tives, at Harrisburg, Jan. 20 and 21, 1852. the ancients used it with good success.

matter. It may be laid upon the surface of land great mo when in grass, when it remains until the land is purpose of forming such society, be it brought under tillage, and this is generally the Resolved, That we recommend the calling of a adopting the principle of selection-by finding fine carriages; beautiful fields and lawns enclosed best method of applying it. Shell marl is an en- convention of agriculturists of the United States, out a short-horn bull whose progeny were gener- by substantial stone walls; convenient and costly tirely different substance. It is chiefly a deposite to meet at the city of Washington at such time ally milkers, and crossing some of the old Yorkof marine, and sometimes of land shells, found as may be fixed upon, as soon as it is ascertained frequently under a bed of peat. This kind may be used at the rate of from 25 to 30 cart loads, or taking. more, to the acre. It can be applied to the land when in various states, as when it is in stubble, egate from each Congressional district of the in summer fallow, or in grass. The latter is a State, who shall be a member of this society, to good practice, for, as in the case of all calcare- represent this society in said proposed National ous matter, the application improves the herbage Convention. and plants, and the mineral sinking into the soil prepares it well for producing crops of corn, ly requests the co-operation of every State in the (grain.) when it is broken up for tillage. Its Union in this matter. operation is not so quick as lime, but its effects Resolved. That all States or State societies

are more lasting." This shell marl is the kind found in large quan- terprise, are requested to inform the President of tities in New Jersey and in Virginia. In the this society of such fact; and so soon as five latter case, it has been used with great success States have so signified their willingness to act and profit by Mr. Ruffin, formerly Editor of the in the matter, then the President of this society Farmer's Register, who suggested the use of shall, immediately after ascertaining (by correthis dressing for the renovation of the warnout sponding with the several State societies upon lands of Virginia, and who wrote a valuable trea- the subject) the most suitable time for calling tise on calcareous manures.

CARE AND CAUTION NECESSARY IN THE ANAL. as many papers as may be necessary. YSIS AND EXAMINATION OF SOILS

There is much enquiry at the present day in regard to the analysis of crops, and the propriety and even necessity of supplying what may be found deficient, and to abate or neutralize what may be too abundant, or superfluous or injurious. This is all right and proper. It is a duty for every farmer to understand all about his business -to investigate the laws of nature-to ascertain what his soil is made of-what his crops are made of, and, as far as possible, how they are made. In doing this, however, he should proceed careupon the shadowy appearance of what is thus credible witnesses. dimly seen ahead.

It is, probably, from want of sufficient investigation, and of long, patient and thorough actual practical application of many of the principles which the analysis of soils and other chemical find many of the announcements made by chemists, to turn out not exactly what was expected, when applied to practice in the field.

A chemist in his laboratory performs an exper iment—he notes the changes he has effected by he discovers certain laws of nature by which Great Falls, Dr. H. C. Parker, Manchester; those changes were brought about, and he foretells Vermont, Samuel E. Robbins and N. T. Sheafe, from facts thus brought to light, what other of Windsor; Rhode Island, John Giles and Wm. tained. Thus far he is right, and he can demon- ford. strate it in his laboratory, where he has the power of arranging all the elements of action according L. Devereux. to his will and pleasure. But when he comes to | Recording Secretary-John C. Moore. go out into the fields-into the great laboratory

of the farmer, furnished by God himself, with all he materials for action, both tangible and intangible, it is very possible that he may fail. There often are other elements in the way, invisible ones, perhaps, which of course he doesn't discover-accidentally present, perhaps, which he is not aware of, or if aware of, cannot immediately emove, and which upset his arrangements and defeat his calculations.

Honce we think it safe that farmers, while they encourage all these studies, aid as far as possible all these investigations, and study nature in every shape, should move cautiously and carefully along, and never let go of a long and well proved mode of cultivation until it is absolutely certain a better one has been discovered.

RISTS PROPOSED.

It will be seen by the following resolves, which we have received thro' the politeness of our Secretary of State, that it has been proposed by the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, that a convention of agriculturists of the United States some of the lakes or ponds in his neighborhood, be held at Washington, at some convenient time, general interests of Agriculture in the Union; cultural Society.

As yet we have no State Agricultural Society, but hope to have one ere long. The several County Societies, however, can take the subject into consideration, and act according to their convictions in the Society:

Extract from the minutes of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which held its ses-

WHEREAS. It is now an admitted fact that in Low, in his practical agriculture, says the operation of marls is more slow than that of lime, so fast, as by encouraging and securing a rapid and they require to be applied in comparatively improvement in the science of agriculture. All larger quantities. They should be laid upon the surface, and generally well exposed to the influence of the atmosphere before being mixed with is the parent of them all—all equally, derive their the soil. Some marks have been found to be very origin from the cultivation of the earth, and all deleterious unless they had undergone this previons exposure to the air. The kinds of soils to Regarding it then as the basis of all other arts, which marls are the most beneficially applied, are it justly claims pre-eminence over all others; and the sandy, gravelly, and peaty. In this case, such is its connection with all the conforts of the they supply calcarcous matter to the soil, and human race, that it may justly be said, that agriimprove its texture by the addition of alumina. | culture is the only firm and stable foundation of The quantity of this substance applied is ex- national greatness. And the various State sociceedingly various, being dependent upon the na- eties have already fully demonstrated the fact ture of the soil, and the proportion of calcareous that in no way can this great and valuable science be so substantially and rapidly improved, as by and when he calculated the expense of bringing changes and improvements. Much attention has Where the purpose is merely to give common prognized and concerted action, and it is therefore her into condition, he found that his cheapest way lately been given to the improvement of stock, manuring, it is applied in the quantity sufficient a self-evident fact that the formation of a Nation- was to sell her for what she would fetch, and and the result is very favorable. Instead of bad to afford an ordinary proportion of calcareous al Agricultural Society is at this time a matter of that seldom exceeded 51.

have approved of the plan to warrant its under-

Resolved, That this society will elect one del-

Resolved, That this society expects and earnest-

willing to co-operate with us in this laudable ensuch convention, fix on a time for the meeting of said convention, of which he shall give notice in

Resolved, That the Secretary of this society shall forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the President or Secretary of every State Agricultural Society in the United States: and also furnish a copy to the National Intelligencer and Washington Union, for publication.

R. C. WALKER, Sec'y. Harrisburg, Jan. 26, 1852.

For the Farmer. SINGULAR DEPOSIT OF FAT IN A HORSE. A singular phenomenon has occurred in our midst, the like of which that universal referee in fully and prudently,—be not led away by false all disputes, "the oldest inhabitant" never saw lights, nor let his judgment be led away by en- before. The case is this. A fine, spirited horse, thusiasm, or biased by prejudice. He must re- owned by J. F. Taylor, Esq., superintendent of member that, notwithstanding so much has been the scythe works, died suddenly, in consequence, done, agricultural chemistry is still in its infancy as was found by post mortem examination, of -that many things now taken for granted, will inflammation of the colon. But the singular turn out to be very different from what they ap part was, that, although the horse never would pear to be now-that many things are yet to be fatten, though the utmost pains were taken with discovered-that new laws will hereafter be de- him, yet the caul weighed one hundred and sixtyveloped, and that although the light which has four pounds, the appearance of which was perbeen furnished us by our predecessors, discloses feetly healthy, although no signs of fat were disto us very many remarkable facts, it sheds, like covered elsewhere upon him, and no organic disother lights, but a feeble glimmer on the distant lease, except as above named. The truth of the future; and we must be careful how we pronounce above can be substantiated by any number of J. R. LOVEL North Wayne, Feb. 5, 1852.

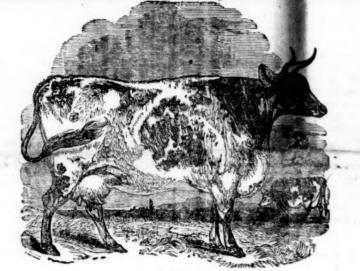
> NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF Domestic Poutry. At a meeting of the "New England Society for the improvement of Domestic Poultry," held at the State House last even-

President-Moses Kimball, Esq., Boston. Vice Presidents-for Massachusetts, Frank E. Howe, Brookline, G. P. Burnham, Melrose; Maine, Dr. Moses Swett, N. Parsonsfield, and A. using certain agents upon this or that material- H. Kimball; New Hampshire, Dr. J. C. Bennett, changes would be brought about by many other S. King, of Providence; Connecticut, Samuel O. agents, the laws of which were previously ascer- Hatch of Franklin, and Virgil Cornish of Hart-

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary-H.

[Boston Traveller.

ORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1852. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY



The Yorkthir Cow.

VORKSHIRE COW. We give you above a cut or representation Yorkshire cow, as it is called in England, at the extremity, the orifice is often so large that It is a breed which is derived from the Dutch or the cow cannot retain her milk after the bag be folstein cattle, which are supposed to have been gins to be full and heavy. The udder should be he origin of the Short Horns. One variety of of nearly equal size before and behind, or, if this breed are known by the name of Holderness, there be any difference, it should be broader and and by this name some were imported irto the fuller before than behind. nited States. Some of them were kept in The quantity of milk given by some of these Massachusetts for several years, and we believe cows is very great. It is by no means uncommon there are some still kept on some of the planta- for them, in the beginning of the summer, to

tions in Maryland, or in that region. The York- yield 30 quarts a day; there are rare instances of shire cow is highly prized in England for her their having given 36 quarts; but the average milking qualities, and the milk establishments may be estimated at 22 or 24 quarts. It is said near London generally aim to obtain this breed, that this milk does not yield a proportionate as they are found to give a good flow of milk quantity of butter. That their milk does not while kept for milk, and when dried off, fatten contain the same proportionate quantity of butter easily and kindly for the butcher. Messrs. as that from the long-horns, the Scotch cattle, or Youatt & Martin speak of them, as follows: the Devons, is probably true; but we have reason "The Yorkshire cow, which now almost ex- to believe that the difference has been much ex-

answerable proof of the possibility of uniting the additional quantity of milk." two qualities, fatting and milking, perfectly, but not at the same time :- they succeed to each other. and at the periods when it suits the convenience

ossess these qualities in the offspring of the ness is the certain lot of the industrious farmers sire,-they could at length obtain a breed that of this region. minished, the excellencies of the old breed for their wealth and happiness.

horn beautifully mingling. A milch cow good and of which are now ready for sale, for the pail as long as wanted, and then quickly They bud the seedling in August of the see mon opinion has given to the milch cow. It may making his own selection. be thin towards the head; but it must soon begin to thicken, and especially when it approaches the shoulder. The dewlap should be small; the Those who have provided a good supply of breast, if not so wide as in some that have an firewood, may think it useless to read any sugwide, so as to give as round a form as possible to trees will answer for next summer's use. the milk among the rest.

The last essential in a milch cow is the udder, they are too large near the udder, they permit sauce.

the milk to flow down too freely from the bag. of and lodge in them; and when they are too broad

lusively occupies the London dairies, is an un- aggerated, and is more than compensated by the

For the Maine Farmer. A GOOD NURSERY IN MADISON.

of the dairyman that they should. Years ago MR. EDITOR .- While passing last summer the Yorkshire cow was, compared with other through Somerset County, we were much debreeds, as great a favorite in the London market lighted with the natural scenery so richly varie as at present. She vielded more milk, in progated, but more with the rich vales, fertile meads portion to the quantity of food consumed, than and green hills of the many wealthy farmers. could be obtained from any other breed; but when Evidently the hand of change has been busy. the dairyman had had her four or five years, she is was there that we were cradled and spent our began to fall off, and he dried her and sold her. youthful days. A few of the pioneers still re-It took a long time to get much flesh upon her; main as waymarks, notwithstanding the many roads, small log-huts and hovels, and stumpy By degrees, however, the more intelligent of fields, enclosed with log fences, you see elegant the breeders began to find that, by cautiously highways traveled by ladies and gentlemen in shires with him,—but still regarding the milking filled with educated children and the best reading properties of the dam, and the usual tendency to matter of the day. Unquestionably rural happi-

had much of the grazing properties of the short- Improvement in all things is their motto, and horn in the new breed, and retain, almost undi- especially in those things which contribute to

the pail. Thence it has happened that many of Our object in this rambling communication the cows in the London dairies are as fine speci- to call the attention of the public to the nursery mens of the improved short-horns as can possibly of our old and much esteemed friends, Col. be produced. They do not, perhaps, yield quite Thurston & Son, of Madison. We hesitate not so much milk as the old ones, but what they do in saying that their nursery is not surpassed by yield is of better quality; and whether the dairy- any other in the State, either in the quality of its man keeps them a twelvemontic or longer-and trees or the selection of its fruit. No pains or his is getting more and more the habit of these expense has been spared by them to gain this cople-or whether he milks them for three or desirable object. Their nursery occupies about or years-as soon as he dries them, they fatten one acre of high, strong land, unprotected by as rapidly as the most celebrated of the high anything, and exposed to all the severity of our rigorous winters. It contains some fifteen or We give a fair specimen of one of these cows: twenty thousand of the best selected fruit trees he character of the Holderness and the short- that can be found in New England-three thous-

got into marketable condition, should have a long ond year; and two years after they are ready for d rather small head; a large-headed cow will sale. The Messrs. Thurston are not only praceldom fatten or yield much milk. The eye tical but scientific in all their business, whether hould be bright, yet peculiarly placid and quiet upon the farm or in the nursery. They sell their expression; the chaps thin, and the horns trees at the rate of twelve and a half dollars per small. The neck should not be so thin as com- hundred, giving to every man the privilege of A. T. L.

ABOUT FIREWOOD, &c.

unusual disposition to fatten, yet very far from gestions in relation to it-but let them not be deeing narrow, and it should project before the ceived-let them, and those who have not prolegs: the chine, to a certain degree fleshy, and cured a sufficiency, remember, that seasoned en inclining to fullness; the girth behind the wood is the best, and by far the cheapest,—and shoulder should be deeper than it is usually found that this is the proper time to cut and haul wood the short-horn; the ribs should spread out to be burnt next winter. The limbs of the

e carcass, and each should project farther than Some argue that trees intended for firewood ne preceding one to the very loins, giving, if should be felled during the summer season; but ier all the milch cow must be a little wider be- this is not my plan. It seldom occurs, that durw than above, yet as much breadth as can pos- ing warm weather, I find time to cut wood either ibly be afforded to the more valuable parts. She in the woods or at the door-therefore, fall work ould be well formed across the hips and on the being done up in its proper season-threshing all rump, and with greater length there than the done by Christmas-I then fell trees, split and nilker generally possesses, or if a little too short, haul firewood and posts, make posts, saw, split and not heavy. If she stands a little long on the pile firewood sufficient for the coming summer's legs, it must not be too long. The thighs some- use, and the following winter. Too few seem to what thin, with a slight tendency to crookedness be aware of the importance of cutting wood in the hock, or being single-hammed behind : the short for burning in a stove; ten, or at most, tail thick at the upper part, but tapering below; twelve inches in length, is sufficient for an ordiand she should have a mellow hide, and little nary 20 or 24 inch ten-plate stove. The heat coarse hair. Common opinion has given to her being generated at or near the mouth of the stove arge milk-veins; and although the milk-vein has __and the back part, instead of being filled up othing to do with the udder, but conveys the with ashes, wood, or a kind of char, is left for blood from the fore part of the chest and sides to the free passage of smoke and blaze, throwing the inguinal vein, yet a large milk-vein certainly out a lively heat, which is very comfortable dur ndicates a strongly developed vascular system- ing such cold weather as has visited us of late, one favorable to secretion generally, and to that with mercury standing at some eight or ten degrees below zero. [Germantown Telegraph.

ather large in proportion to the size of the ani- MINUTE PUDDING. Put a pint and a half of mal, but not too large. It must be sufficiently milk on the fire; mix five large spoonfuls of apacious to contain the proper quantity of milk, flour with half a pint of milk, a little salt and nutat not too bulky, lest it should thicken and be- meg. When the milk boils, stir in the mixed come loaded with fat. The skin of the udder flour and milk. Let the whole boil for one minshould be thin, and free from lumps in every part ute, stirring it constantly. Take it from the fire of it. The teats should be of moderate size, at let it set till luke-warm, then add three beaten equal distances from each other every way, and eggs. Let it bake on the fire, and stir it con f equal size from the udder to nearly the end, stantly until it thickens. Take it from the where they should run to a kind of point. When fire as soon as it boils. To be eaten with nice

Written for the Maine Farmer. A SHORT SERMON ON HEDGES.

Buckthorn and Arbor Vitze. tops, like a platoon of bayonets, bid pert denance to the human face divine, but whose nether understanding will admit of a yearling at full gallop, through the manifold gaps, to the enclosure within. A very small quantum of knowledge, with an equal amount of patience, and an atom of skill, would transform all these unsightly, fragmentary examples, to neat, tidy and beautifications and even. You will then have an evergreen hedge, and every plant will live and flourish. ful screens; the chief ornament after all, of all Nothing short of all this care and pains will do the choice specimens, sheltered within its friendly so put by business one day, if you really want a

embrace, from careless jog of this careless world. fine hedge. I have felt strongly inclined to tell what little Forty trees have made you sixty feet of ornaand add my mite to the awakening effort to re- five dollars; warranted not to upset with the adorn our cherished homes, with the gifts so fence; or the wire "fudge" they talk about in the cold, desolate air of our otherwise pretty sixpence per foot for such a continual comfort? dwellings to the warm, cheerful look of the order I have planted some eighty trees, of the Arbor

neighbors in a common way.) Be not afraid of much for the Evergreens. being called a "quiddle," by long-eared igno- A hedge fence, that will resist any and every

to rural pleasures.

it not that it requires considerable space, and the and pulverize fine, raking it smooth and even. plants being necessarily of unequal strength, are Provide a board 7 inches wide and 20 feet long, apt to overgrow each other. The Arbor Vitæ, and have it marked with red chalk, on one side 'tree of life," or White Highland Cedar, found square across the whole length, with lines 7 inches every where throughout the State, is the tree for apart. Stretch a line on the ground so prepared. an evergreen hedge. The tree of trees for dura- where one row of these plants are to stand; place bility; most patient of bad treatment, and shorn with the greatest ease into any desired shape—ever ready to repair, by luxuriant growth, the

the beginning of the business.

Choose the dwarf, bushy looking subjects, and inches from the main stem, straight down, deep, they will form rapidly after that time, if well the bar, carefully loosen the tree and its ball of earth from its bed. Save all the earth possible I have a Buckthorn hedge, 450 feet in length. on the tree, and do not handle its top, if you can growing accurately to order, just as I have counavoid it. The red leaves, in August, will show seled above. I used 750 plants. It is now three you how careful you were, in this particular, years old and two feet high. The plants seldom. without fail. A hand or fish barrow will be very convenient to remove them upon to the cart.—

Reject every one that is not in good order, however "likely looking" it may be : you will have The Buckthorn bears a small, black berry, to do so a year afterward, and why not on the containing four seeds. These can be washed out spot! I should prefer trees about three or four in the fall, and sowed in November, on beds of feet high; these if very thick and bushy will, or good soil-cover one inch deep. In two years ought to, weigh 30 lbs. each. Stow them away, they will be fit to transplant, if you keep down solid, in the cart, just as they grew, upright, un- the weeds; not otherwise. I think it much bettil full. Not forgetting your luncheon, you will ter to buy the plants. "put to" the cattle and drive carefully home. All hedges that are meagre at the base, sho Your forty trees will weigh about 1200 lbs., and be cut down within six inches of the ground. A will make about sixty, perhaps seventy feet of multitude of sprouts would soon grow into a very hedge. When you unlade, sort the trees, using fine hedge; -but my sermon grows lengthy. the best, as you may elect. A trench may then Good bye.

trench you will place your trees. Set them well together and true, and interweave the longer branches together. Earth up the row, and give Mr. EDITOR :- I have been often surprised, in them a good watering : this will settle the ground my occasional rides through the County of Lin- and render them firm. The trees should be, at coln and neighborhood, with a casual view of a the ground, three inches higher than the adjacent "meant to be" hedge; that is, a row of thorns soil, or stand upon a ridge slightly elevated alsprinkled along at magnificent distances, whose ways. The next move is to stretch a small line, tops, like a platoon of bayonets, bid pert defiance on stakes, 33 feet above the ground, for so that it

I know, somehow, if not so astute and profound; mental fence, and the cost has been, perhaps, deem our fair towns and villages from such frost, and to last as long as you and your grandclumsy attempts at rural gentility, as one often children can take care of it. Shear it well every clumsy attempts at rural gentinity, as one often meets with in this good State of ours. Having some ten years experience in these matters, I am emboldened to offer a few remarks for the consideration of your many readers, on the "How" to ready to our hands, which transform, so magi- climate like ours! The expense of a hedge is cally, the "staring white and green blinds," and nothing after the first outlay, and who will mind

Vitæ, for an ornamental fence; and not one of "Any thing worth doing at all, is worth doing them refused to grow. They become more and well." If you believe not this maxim, then join more beautiful with each succeeding year, and I the Esquimaux and live in peace. "It is of no am abundantly paid for my trouble. The White use to have courage unless you use it." (I don't Cedar is free from insects of all kinds; and repuremember the Latin, and am only talking to my table, well fed cows will never browse it. *So

rance and incredulity: themselves will enjoy, as attempt to penetrate it from man or beast, is almuch as any body, the fruit of your "quiddles." ways to be made of the thorn. The English But I am sermonizing, indeed. My intention Hawthorn is a beautiful plant, and much used was to write a few papers on horticultural sub- abroad. The Washington and Cocksbur Thorns iects; and as no garden or lawn is safe or com- are often used in this country, as is also our complete without a fence or hedge, I begin with this, mon White Thorn. But all these are subject to as without it we can have nothing with certainty.

Hedges are of two kinds, the evergreen and agreeable effect. deciduous; and for two distinct purposes, mainly.

The evergreen hedge is highly ornamental, and s planted mostly for a screen, or shelter, to the ject to the attacks of the "borer," and then their plot they enclose. When properly planted they will make, in a few years, a strong, durable and be "dug out." There is but one plant known to beautiful wall of verdure. The eye will never me that is free from all and every objection. The tire of such a hedge, and the owner-will never Buckthorn, well known for its tenacity of life, and cease to be proud of it. The deciduous or thorn singular endurance of the greatest extremes of hedge is intended more for a strong and effectual heat and cold, its longevity, and perfect freedom barrier to both man and beast. It can also be from every kind of insect, seems to occupy the made highly ornamental, though when the leaves front rank of all the thorns as a hedge plant, and are off, it has a stiff, military air, not much akin is decidedly superior to all others for that purpose in our cold latitude. They cost \$15 or \$20 per We will speak first of the evergreen hedge, and the "how" to plant it. There are many varieties of evergreen trees used for hedges, but in this cold climate the number is limited to a very be required for 100 feet, and they may be eight few " natives," such as can withstand the sever- inches apart in the row. The double row is far est frost, as well as the intense heat of our unclouded summer suns. The White Hemlock, wanted. They are planted as follows: First, with its dark, feathery, graceful foliage, stands prepare the ground by digging it at least fourteen first for beauty, and would be without fault, were inches deep, and four feet wide; manure it well,

occasional browse of cattle and all the accidents ed, and cut every one of them off, two inches only, of the season. It is found growing upon high, above the ground. With trowel in hand, set dry, rocky land, and is easily removed with ample root. This is the kind to be used, and they your board alternately, and so continue until the hould be selected from level.ground, if possible, line is complete. Be in no hurry whatever; and so that they may stand perfectly natural and easy don't thrust them into the ground as if a stick; in their dew home. They should not be taken they are living plants and would like to grow. from a thicket, but choose, rather, such as grow After the hedge is set, there will be a double rov exposed to plenty of light and air. If they of plants, fourteen inches apart in each row. have been browsed or broken down, so as to be They are cut off to cause them to branch near very thick with limbs, and bushy at the ground, the ground, and send up many shoots instead of so much the better. In fact these are the very countless number of fibres, and growing with great rapidity in good land, you can make an elegant hedge of them, the second year after setting.

In the first place, decide exactly where your hedge is to be grown. Line out upon the ground the centre of it. Discuss the second year after setting. the centre of it. Dig up the earth, deep, for a space of two feet each side of the line, and pulverize it well, raking it off smooth and accurate. again, one foot above the ground, keeping them After every thing is made ready, take a hay-rack clear of weeds all the time. The third year the drawn by a horse or oxen, and an extra hand to hedge will grow finely; cut them again, smooth assist you, with spade, hoe and flat pointed ironbar; an old axe will be of service also. Thus spare the hoe the first three years. The fourth equipped, not forgetting the luncheon for self year you will cut the hedge again 34 feet above and cattle, (I know I am right about this last the ground, and trim the sides shurply, and don't advice,) on some pleasant morning in May or first of June, you sally forth, ready for a foray upon the presenting the property of the presenting the property of the presenting the property of the presenting the present of the prese upon the unsuspecting "natives." Arrived upon the ground, and having covered the bottom of the arch with and having covered the bottom of the rack with wet moss from the neighboring armed with thorns at all points. You can keep swamp, two or three inches deep, you will take it 2½ or 3 feet wide at the base, and shear the top the cattle from the cart, and place it so as to be so as to have it 5 or 6 feet high. There is no obhandy and accessible. You will commence now jection to 8 feet in height, but the labor of prunn earnest "the making of a hedge;" for here is ing is somewhat increased. If exposed while growing, protect it with a temporary fence. Such a "fence" will last a generation, and is always exactly where you placed it. The Buckthorn has cut around each one with the spade, about ten no thorns for the first three or four years, but

be opened with the hoe, not too deep, and in this Wiscasset, Feb. 3d, 1852.

NO. 8

CHEAP WASH FOR COTTAGES OF YOUR For the outside of wooden cottages, barns out-buildings, fences, &c., where economy is important, the following wash is recommended: Take a clean barrel that will hold water. Put in it half a bushel of fresh quick-lime, and slake it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to

cover it 4 or 5 inches deep, and stirring it till

When quite slaked, dissolve in water and add 2 lbs. sulphate of tine, (white vitriol,) which may be had at any of the druggists, and which, in a few weeks, will cause the whitewash to

harden on the wood-work. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitevash. This wash is of course white, and as white is a color which we think should never be used, except upon buildings a good deal surrounded by rees, so as to prevent its glare, we would make

it a fawn or drab color before using it. To make the above wash a pleasing cream color, add 4 lbs. yellow ochre. For fawn color, take 4 lbs, umber, 1 lb, Indian

red, and I lb. lampblack.

To make the wash gray or stone color, add 1 lb. raw umber and 2 lbs. lampblack. The color may be put on with a common white-

wash brush, and will be found much more dura ble than common whitewash, as the sulphate of zinc sets or hardens the whitewash. CHEAP WASH FOR COTTAGES OF BRICK, STONE.

STUCCO OR ROUGH CAST. Take a barrel and slake half a bushel of lime as before mentioned then fill the barrel two-thirds full of water and add I bushel of hydranlic cement or water lime. Dissolve it in water and add 3 lbs. sulphate of zinc. The whole should be of the thickness of paint, ready for the brush. This wash is improved by the addition of a peck of white sand stirred in just before using it. The color is a pale stone color, nearly white. To make it a fawn color, add 1 lb. yellow

ochre, 2 lbs. raw umber, 2 lbs. Indian red. To make it a drab, add 1 lb. Indian red, 1 lb

umber, 1 lb. lampblack. This wash, which we have tested thoroughly, sets and adheres very firmly to brick work and stucco, is very durable, and produces a very

COMMON WHITE WASH. Slake one-half peck of lime with boiling water; when slaked, reduce it to the consistency of whitewash, by adding boiling water; dissolve half an ounce of indigo blue in hot water, and stir that in; then add half a gallon of chambey-ley and stir the whole well, when the wash will be ready to be put on, and will prove to be a beautiful white color, and not subject to peel off. [Downing's Architecture.

* Lampblack, when mixed with water colors, should first be thoroughly dissolved in alcohol. Yellow other, Indian red, &c.; are sold in dry powders, at a few cents

EXPLOSION OF SPIRIT LAMPS.

It must have been observed that these explo sions have taken place when the lamp was completely closed, and had nearly burned out, and ontained but little burning fluid. To those who are in the habit of using a spirit lamp for chemical purposes, an explanation of this kind of explosion must often have occurred. When the lamp is nearly empty there is above the burning fluid its vapor, and this is neually heated by the metallic cap and tubes much above the temperature of the fluid below. Under these circumstances, the vapor is not explosive, but allow atmospheric air or one of its elements, oxygen, to be mingled with it at a sufficiently high temperature, and it immediately explodes. If into a vial a small quantity of camphene or other burning fluid be poured, and the vial heated to vaporise the fluid and thus fill the whole vial, a lighted candle brought to the mouth of the vial will produce no explosion, but the vapor will be observed to burn in a thin sheet of flame just at its mouth : but if we blow a small quantity of air, by means of a tube or otherwise, into the vial, the lighted candle will produce an immediate and perhaps severe explosion. So if the spirit lamp is filled with heated vapor, and the colder fluid at the bottom suddenly mingled with this vapor, a portion of it will be condensed, atmospheric air and flame forcing down the wick, may enter through the conical tube in sufficient quantity to produce an explosive mixture, and an explosion may imme-These appear to have been the circumstances

ander which the explosion occurred in Beverly, on Wednesday evening, by which five children were so severely, and in one instance fatally, injured. The lamp burning dimly, one of then took it, to see whether it needed filling, when it suddenly exploded with a noise like the discharging of a pistol. So too those explosions which occur as the lamp is in the hand of a person going up stairs late in the evening. Hence, to prevent such explosions the lamp should not be allowed to get nearly empty of fluid. [Traveller.

BREEDING ANIMALS.

The principles of breeding animals have rather een illustrated than discovered by animal physology—the very principles of that science having been taught before a single scientific axiom had peen applied.

The watching of physiological tendencies and availing themselves of these judiciously in pracice, was long anterior to scientific research Emulating the skill of the wily progenitor of the Jewish race, and intelligently perceiving what was required, Culley and Bakewell attempted and attained the production of sheep and cattle, ' ring-streaked, spotted and speckled " at pleasure. Seeing the necessity of economising food, they set about producing those animals that came to maturity early, and produced vastly more flesh from the same amount of vegetation. Knowing that fat was an element of favor in a northern clime, they endeavored to obtain animals with a tendency to secrete it in large quantities. In order to do this, they observed the qualities indicative of these propensities; and knowing that it is as true in physiology as in mathematics, that like produces like, they selected and bred from these until they stamped their qualities permanently, invariably and indelibly on the race. they managed to combine symmetry of form. [Farmer's Magazine.

To Boil POTATOES MEALY. When the water nearly boils, pour it out and put in cold salted water: it makes them mealy without cracking R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Edit

AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1852. ELECTRICITY AS A VITAL AND REMEDIAL

We are not among those who would adop every new theory that is not clearly supported b facts, neither do we belong to that class that would shut our eves and our ears to every ner suggestion, or throw away, unexamined, every new theory, though it be based only on probabil ities. We are all of us groping our way along the pathway of knowledge, gathering here and there a truth, and adding it to the general stock, and although many of these truths come to u singly, and isolated, as it were, from others, yet when these single truths become arranged, and classified, and united, according to their several bearings and relations, they form what should be called science, and constitute safe guides in further researches and investigations. No one man no one generation ever has, or ever can, or ever will look through all nature at once. Hence the accumulation of knowledge must ever be progressive, and will conlinue thus accumulating forever. The science of electricity is an evidence of the progressive steps whereby truths, often discovered singly and alone, become, by being interwoven with those before known, and those discovered afterwards, the foundation of scientific theory and a safe guide to future explorers. Any man of middle age can look back to his early years, and within his own knowledge. compare what is known now in regard to it and what was known then, and he can measure the advancement of knowledge in regard to this

Much as has already been ascertained in rehowever, to avoid having an excess of the latter gard to this subtle but mighty agent, it is nothing to what will be discovered by explorers in this matter in future. It is already proved to be an circumstance is important, because when the almost omnipresent and essential agent in the liquor contains too much free cyanide of potassium, it is easily decomposed, and moreover does universe. It is busy in every operation of Nature. It trembles in the leaf and lifts in the tered, and is thus rendered perfectly clear, iron earthquake. It glitters in the dew drop and and a little chloride of silver remaining on the speaks in the thunder. It kindles our fires and heaves in the ocean. It moves and animates the reinoff, 'by means of a galvanic battery of one most delicate nerve and crushes in the lightning. pair, consisting of a zinc and a coke cylinder. It is above us, and around us, and within us. How, then, can it be otherwise than one of the vital agents of God, by which the complicated vessel containing dilute sulphuric acid, and dilute machinery of our bodies, so "wonderfully and nitric acid is conveyed into the earthen diafearfully made," should be sustained in its operations? Causes inexplicable at present may bring about a diminution of it, and health become deranged, or it may induce a surplus and health be eight parts pulverized coal, and two parts comalso deranged. We have seen the time in our mon rye flour. When the cylinders are dry, own individual case, when in ill health, that a they are placed in earthen crucibles, in the lids sudden noise, as some one coughing or sneezing of which there is an aperture for the escape of near by, or the sudden shutting of a door, would the gases, and are then heated to redness. Those send a shock tingling along through the frame to cast-iron objects may be most easily silvered which the finger's ends, as distinct as from a galvanic have not been painted, as the removal of the battery. We have seen many instances, when paint from the surface of the metal is somewhat difficult. The cleansed object is immersed in the formerly in practice, in patients under our care, silver solution, and connected with the zine pole where there was a clear and unequivocal disturbance of the equilibrium of electricity in the sysby means of a conducting wire, and a platinum plate immersed in the liquid at some distance tem, but whether it was the cause or effect of from the object to be silvered, and connected with disease, we were never perfectly satisfied. Hence the coke cylinder. A plate of cast-iron, of four we have never been so sanguine and enthusiastic in the use of it as a remedial agent nor so faiththirty minutes." less as many who discard its use altogether. The New York Farmer & Mechanic quotes the lowing as a recapitulation of discoveries made by Mr. Ayr, of Scotland, on the "Influence of variation of electrical tension as a cause of

1. That heat and electricity are identical, as the one can be converted into the other. 2. That a large volume of electricity surro

disease." Some of our readers will read them

every primary constituent of matter, especially that form of matter which constitutes the gas 3. That animal heat is supported by the elec-

tricity liberated from the primary constituents of matter during the processes of respiration, digestion, and assimilation. 4. That electricity is evolved during these pro-

cesses on the same principle as that which evolved during the action of a galvanic arrange-5. That electricity and nervous power are an

alogous, if not identical; as the action of the one can be successfully substituted for the other. 6. That the majority of diseases are caused either by the sudden abstraction or slow abduc tion of electricity from the body.

7. That a low state of electric tension on the surface of the earth, produced either by the oper ation of evaporation or some occult movement the great internal currents of the earth, is the remote cause of epidemic and pestilential diseases.

8. That occasional and ordinary diseases are produced by the sudden abstraction or slow ab-

duction of electricity from the body, or its undue elimination during the vital processes.

9. That since electricity is so essential to the integrity of the vital operations, it is indispensa ble that measures be taken to promote its evolu

tion and prevent over-radiation. 10. That electricity is the source of vitality in

11. That electricity is attracted by the fibres of the roots of the plants; and by the instrumentality of the electric fluid does the plant extract s constituents from the soil.
12. That vegetables of rapid growth require a

large supply of electricity to secure their perfeccompletion; and the potato is a plant of

13. That the disease of the potato was pro duced by want of nutrition.

14. That want of nutrition arose from defect-

ive electric agency. 15. That the cause of the deficiency of this agency was those abstracting influences which produced low tension of electricity.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. A very pleasing and instructive book has jus been published by Simonton & Gower of this city, entitled "Pictorial History of the United States of America, from the earliest discoverie in the tenth century, to the present time; by R. Thomas, A. M." This work is a thick 8vo, of more than 800 rages, and contains 200 illustrations. The author has touched upon all the in cidents of any importance in our history, and although he has not gone into lengthy and minute details, has nevertheless made a very interesting and useful book, and the publishers have got i up in good form and style. It is a useful book for the young to study and the old to refer to. and would do good service in every house.

CREDIT OMITTED. The article in our last headed, "Is farming in New England profitable! should have been credited to the New England Farmer. The proper credit was inadvertently omitted by the compositor.

LECTURE IN SIDNEY. We are requested Bay that Mr. Drew's Lecture on the World's Fair, which was to have been delivered in Sidney, on Monday evening last, is, on account of the storm, postponed to Friday evening, February 20th.

COVERING IRON WITH ZINC AND SILVER. A friend has written to us making inquiries especting the mode of zincing and silvering iron. When we have no practical knowledge of our own on any subject respecting which information

and a connection made with it and the battery in

tery, and is now so common that it is easily done.

the iron is not changed. The same mode is

" Major Jewreinoff has arrived, after a series

THE AUGUSTA DRAMATIC CLUB.

declamation, and performing dramatic pieces.

during the remainder of the evening.

with the performance, and satisfied with the

EXTRACTS FROM A CALIFORNIA LETTER

from Gen. Simons, of Waterville, to a gentleman

* * * I left home on the 24th of September

and arrived here not till the 19th of November

The passage was long, and made particularly te-

way up, being 34 days from that place. I arrived

here weak, and rather sick, but have been grad-

ually gaining ever since. I am now pretty well,

* * * Money is not easily obtained here,

this time. There are plenty of Maine men here

that would be glad to get steady employ, at \$2 a

arrive here sick, or have a sick spell after they

arrive. * * * I think most of the accounts

given of the soil, climate, &c., have been rather

exaggerated. My opinion of the country is not

very favorable. I see too many haggard faces,

and too many shaking with the ague, to call this

one of the healthiest places in the world, and as

to the chances of making money, not more than

one in four makes anything, or at least they do

not save anything. I never saw so many desti-

tute as there are here; very many in consequence

of imprudence, but I think the larger part on ac-

count of sickness, perhaps brought on by impru-

Mrs. Partington, Junior, asked a dague

typist the other day if he could make a picture

SOLON S. SIMONS.

and shall go to mining pretty soon.

We give below some extracts from a letter

SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL.,

Dec. 30, 1851.

evening's entertainment.

in this city.

adopted in coating iron with silver.

de St. Petersburg," as-follows:

The total number of human beings at prese inhabiting the globe, is generally computed a is asked, the best thing we can do is to give such eight hundred and twenty-eight millions. O information as we can find in the best authors, or these, two hundred and thirty-five millions are from the best living operators in such things. computed to be Christians-two and a half million The practice of covering iron with zine is of Jews-one, hundred and fifteen millions much followed at the present day, when many Mahametans-ten millions of the disciples of Za articles are covered with this substance in order roaster and Confucius—while the Polytheist to prevent their rusting when in use. The usual composed of Lamaites, Buddhists, and Fetish method, we believe, is to steep the iron after beworshippers, amount to four hundred and sixtying made clean, in a bath of zinc. When done six millions. in this way, the iron is sometimes changed by

Only think _four hundred and sixtuesix million the heat, and the zinc which adheres to the iron of our race, inhabiting regions of immeasurable is oftentimes impure. A better way, and one extent,-islands, the multitude of which have which we believe is coming into use, is to coat never been numbered,-lie buried, deep buried in the darkness of Paganism! the iron by the means of the electro-galvanic battery. In order to do this, a solution of some

MAHOMETAN AND PAGAN ABSURDITIES-No. 3

BY DR. JOHN S. LYNDE.

What man himself is, such has he made hi Deity. Is he a brute! his idol is a satan. The of the salts of zinc, say the sulphate of zinc, altars of a horrible creed drip with human gore (white vitriol,) is used, and the iron plunged in, and that which is never done by ravenous beast to others of their kind except in the desperation the usual way. This process is similar to that of hunger, is done by men from a religious mo used in gilding or silvering with the galvanic battive-they even devour one another.

In those quarters of the globe where man The zinc thus coated on is in such case pure, and oppressed with cares on account of the prime necessaries of life-has scarcely leisure or inclination for the noble enjoyments of thought-A chemist of Russia has succeeded in silverwhere the parsimony of nature obliges him to ing cast-iron in a very simple and expeditious remain solitary in extensive tracts of country manner. For the benefit of our friend and oth- and forces him to choose a kind of life which ers who may feel an interest in this matter, we from its simplicity or savageness, is completely opposed to a high degree of social cultivation will copy the process as given in the "Bulletin and where the mind shares that chill and torpo which frigid nature throws over those Siberias, i of experiments, at the following efficient method is not so strange that he should remain so long of silvering cast-iron. The liquid for silvering is shrouded in the clouds of heathen darkness prepared in the following manner: - Cyanide of But in those quarters, richest on the face of the potassium, prepared according to Liebig's meth- earth, as well by the industry of their inhabitants od, is introduced into a stoppered vessel, and as by the exhaustless bounty of nature, -quarter freshly prepared pure chloride of silver, still in a full of valiant tribes, which, accustomed to inde moist state, added; the whole being covered with pendence, never hesitated to sacrifice their live water, and shaken violently for some time at the for it, it is strange, and marvellously strange ordinary temperature. An excess of chloride of that they should so long group in ignorance and

silver is taken, and should a small quantity of it blind superstition. remain undissolved, a few pieces more of the cy- Let us cast our eyes over the Eastern he anide are added, after some time: taking care, sphere, and reflect upon the character of the na tions that have been and are now, and four hundred salt, but always a small quantity of undissolved and sixty-six millions, there living and toiling.

chloride at the bottom of the vessel. This last will crowd upon our vision. Look at Assyria, Chaldea and Persia-at Da mascus, Idumea, Jerusalem and Samaria, Look from the banks of the Wolca to Japan, and from not silver so well. Before employing it, it is fil- New Holland to Siberia, and the spectacle will impress the mind with the various forms of re ligion, and fill the heart with sublime meditations filter. 'I effect the plating,' says Major Jew- There this great army of Mahometans and Poly theists will pass before your eyes. There yo will behold temples overthrown, palaces demolwhich are separated from each other by means of molished, towns destroyed, and the face of the a diaphragm. The pair are placed in a glass earth stripped of its former inhabitants; and you cannot but make the inquiry, how the fortune those countries is so changed! Where are those phragm. Experience has shown that the best ramparts of Nineveh-those walls of Babylonmixture for the coke cylinders should consist of five parts by weight of finely pulverized coke, hand. Balbee and Jerusalem? There is an answer at

After Greece, Asia, Egypt and Carthage wer crushed by barbarian invaders, they did not rise again like Italy, Gaul, and the south of Germany that were subjugated by the conquering sword With the former nations, the Monguls and Manometans terminated the universal revolution but the conquerors of the latter were the Goths, Lombards and Franks, who were Christians Therefore, the diffusion of Christianity has proved itself the diffusion of knowledge, civilization and moral freedom; while that of Mahometanism and Polytheism have proved themselves to be the diffusion of ignorance, barbarity and moral desola

square inches surface, is generally completed in tion. Mahometanism is in advance of Polytheism, but far and far behind Christianity; and unless both are enlightened by a more divine religion, any real exaltation of their character This is an association of young persons in this out of the question.

city, who have united for the purpose of mutual Many Polytheists have remained for thousands astruction and improvement in literature and the of years, confined within the narrow circle of art of speaking. Their labors consist in writing, their nation's customs and ways of life. As they were found by Alexander of Macedon more They gave an exhibition on Tuesday and than two thousand years ago-as they were de-Wednesday evenings of last week, at Winthrop scribed by Diodorus Siculus and Arrian, so we still see them clinging to ancient usages, fettered, Hall. The exercises consisted, on Tuesday evening, of an address, by J. D. Myrick, the nay, petrified, as it were. by the system of castes performance of "Damon and Pythias," and also
The ideas revealed to Christendom through Jesus the laughable farce of "Monsieur Tonson," as Christ, have never infused, to any great degree, an afterpiece. The address was on "Literature," a new life into this delicious climate, and created and was chaste in style, and clear in its reasoning for them a new world; but, strong and stupid as and deductions, but rather too long for an opening performance, when so much was to be done against the rayages of time.

Even the immense region of wonders beneath The drama of "Damon and Pythias" was well the glowing atmosphere of which all the powers performed. The young gentlemen and ladies of nature are in a higher state of fermentation evinced a just conception of their several parts, Africa, the country of the most gigantic animals and exhibited a talent of expression and action and plants, rich in gold, incense and perfumes, which would do credit to older performers. Not is little better known at the present time than it that, by further practice, their action could not was thousands of years ago.

be improved, but that, for young performers, self The north coasts of Africa, over against Eu taught in the histrionic art, it was much above rope, which, in the time of Rome's splendor and the average, and gave abundant satisfaction to the magnificence, was considered rather a portion o Europe than Africa, is now withdrawn from its The lively farce of "Monsieur Tonson" was old connection, and bows in humble submission well sustained in all its parts. The nervous and not to the doctrine of the Gospel, but to the

excitable Frenchman, the polite and obsequious Koran. ousekeeper, the pensive Adolphine, the disconsolate Thompson in contrast with the jovial Rusty, European naval powers, have permitted those the lady-like Mrs. Thompson, the ardent and luxuriant coasts and fertile plains, once the resting place of the Gospel, to be for ages the seat love-smitten Jack Ardourly, the rowdyish Tom King, and the Watchman who cried the hour of and harbor of pirates, whose barbarous pride dethe night, were all "done up brown," and the lights in the humiliation of Christian princes and audience, from pit to gallery, went home pleased their subjects.

It is very remarkable that the fortune of Christianity has been as dark and chequered as human ife. The history of it, in respect to its geographical extension, presents remarkable periods of advance and decline. After the conversion of Constantine in the fourth century, and the gradual decay of Paganism, Christianity continued to prend, but chiefly in the direction of the east and the south, for more than three hundred years. the barbarian conquerors of the Roman provinces oon adopting it.

About the middle of the seventh century Christendom comprehended Europe, east and dious by my having the Panama fever. I was west of the Rhine and Danube; Africa, north of attacked with this most miserable disease the day the Great Desert; Abyssinia, parts of Nubia, after leaving Panama, and was quite sick all the Asia to the Euphrates; America and part of Arabia, and that small colony in southern India, which subsists to this day. The Saracen power rose by conquest from this extensive empire,-ar empire which now rightly belongs to Christen

om, for it was once her original platform. In little more than a century, Christendom wa deprived of nearly all her Asiatic provinces, the day. A large portion of our men from Maine faithful inhabitants of which were reduced to a tributary condition; -of the whole of northern Africa, in which they were exterminated. The Saracen or Mahometan power also conquered

Spain and Sicily From about this time up to the sixteenth cen tury. Christianity gradually reconquered Spain on the one hand, while on the other, the newly arisen power of the Turks wrested from her the remainder of her territories, and the European rovinces of the Greek empire.

Or, to be more explicit, we will observe Arabia arose Mahomet, the founder of a new faith, who enforced with a conquering sword the truth of his revelations. He and his successor left to the vanquished no choice between the adoption of the Koran (Mahomet's bible) and slavery or death. Thus was Christianity exter-

minated in Arabin, Syria, Persia, Palestine, Egypt, and the whole north of Africa, where the was subjugated by Saracen arms. France, Italy, Helvetia, were menaced till Charles, surnamed Martel, set bounds in the battle of Tours to their victorious career. Perhaps the events of that day saved France and Germany from the Caliphate and the Koran. Hence it may be inferred from what has been said, that the ground gained by Christianity during the fifteenth century, at the western extremity of Europe, by the expulsion of the Mahometan Moors from Spain, was again lost at its south-eastern point, in the subjugation of Greece by Turkish valor. The ancient and far-famed churches of Constantinople, Thessalonica, Corinth and Philippi, were transformed nto mosques, and the Koran drove back the Gospel to the frontiers of Hungary. Such has been the fortune of Christianity: her blood has run like water in defending herself against the sword of Mecca.

Those wars, which have been carried on by the disciples of Mahomet in three quarters of the globe since they were commenced by the Arabian prophet, surrounded by his heroes, the terrible Amru, the still more terrible Kaled, called the sword of God, Ali, Abubekir and others, belong to the most wicked and disgraceful phenomena in the history of mankind; and had it not been for the crescent, the Cross would, before this day, have been planted around the circumference of against the Carrollton Railroad Company, for the globe, and in the thousand isles of the sea. breaking both legs of his son.

w DECISIONS.

REPORTED FOR THE FARMER.

WILKINS US. BABBERSHALL. In order to discredit an opposing witness, by proving that he my, it is not requisite that he should be previously will soon return to this country. interrogated as to such declarations.

Exceptions. Writ of entry. Plf. claimed under a conveyance from Fowles, made prior to belongs to the French Navy. the plf.'s attachment. To show the conveyance fraudulent, plf. read the deposition of Fowles .statements which he had made. But the proof house, was admitted, and the plf. excepted, the verdict having been against him.

J. Appleton for plf. The proof was inadmissible. It was of mere out-door conversation, and on irrelevant matter. The dft., at the taking of the deposition, should have enquired of Fowles as to any of his declarations which he intended to prove. Such are the English and American de- census year. cisions. Not to have done so was a trap upon

Fowles, and a wrong to the plf. Greenl, on Evid. 8462: 2 Phil. Evid. 8294: 3 Starkie's Evid. \$1753.

Howard, J., orally.

The plaintiff contends that it was not competent for dft, to prove the out-door statements of Fowles, till, upon inquiry, Fowles had had time fort, Me., last week, in the steamer Eastern to explain. Such is the rule in England and in State, on their way to California. some of the other States. It was never so in declarations of a witness may be proved, without such previous inquiry. The rule is well known. It is a salutary one, and we see no reason for changing it. Exceptions overruled. Peters for About forty persons were on board, all of whom

PENOBSCOT COUNTY .- TORREY vs. CORLISS. In 1847, two notes were given in Boston for goods sold there. A part of the goods were spir- a tailor, were suffocated by the inhalation of ituous liquors. An action was brought upon hydrogen as which escaped through a leak in them in Penobscot County. The defendant con- the pipe under their sleeping rooms. The family tended that a recovery upon them was prohibited consisted of five persons. opinion of the full Court was given in substance of the Bangor Whig states that six dozen bottles as follows :--

unless it clearly express that intention.

The Act of 1851 does not contain any such

the transactions, and the law of 1851 presents no States Marshal. obstacles to the maintenance of the action upon

poetical inspiration, perpetrated the following, who will read and spell in the common orthograwhich we preserve for the admiration of our phy, better than one of the children of the Boston readers. That poet will be distinguished, some day,-mark our prophecy.

CAPT. G .- In the street, near N -- 's block, the attor-

And at the Town Landing sloops and schooners found;

Fly, Honesty, fly to some safer retreat, For there's craft in the river and craft in the street. SIMON .- Why should Honesty fly to some safer retreat, From lawyers and schooners, 'od rot 'em?

For the lawyers are just at the top of the street, And the schooners are just at the bottom. FIRE IN GARDINER. We learn that a fire oc curred in Gardiner, on Sunday night last, which

consumed three buildings. One was occupied as a store and dwelling house by Patrick Maher groves of the States bordering on the Gulf have -total loss. Another was occupied by P. Wheeler, as a store; and the third by Rowell & of the present Winter. Co., as a shoe store. We have no further par-

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. By the sixth semi annual report of the Treasurer of this Institution made Feb. 2d, it appears that the amount of de posits received during the last six months is \$3,609 17 Amount repaid to depositors during said

The resources of Bank (in notes. mortgages and cash.)
Liabilities to depositors (including divi-

dend in February, 1851, The Bank went into open tion in October, 1848 Amount of deposits in Feb., 1849, 1.626 53 1851 7,236 80

Showing an increasing knowledge of its benefits, and confidence in its management, on the par of the community. [Journal. FIRES IN BATH. On Saturday afternoon, 7th

inst., the house of Mr. Emmons Fisher, on Western Avenue, took fire from a defect in the chimney, and was totally destroyed, together with most of the furniture and a large quantity of earpenters' tools. Loss about \$800-insurance, A barn belonging to Mr. Gatchell, was also

1852.

destroyed by fire on Monday evening.
derstand it was insured for \$30—nearly enough to cover the loss. [Bath Times.

private diary kept without intermission, by one individual, from 1730 to 1800. Opposite January 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1752, just a hundred years ago, we find the following "At Boston harbor, the vessels are all frozen in, and there is common and constant passing to Castle William, in Sleighs and Sleds, as appears by the prints. A House has been halled some Merrimack River on the Ice." Against the 25th, 26th, and 27th of the same month, we "We have had constant cold, and in general extreme freezing weather for two full months past; the like seldom or never known before." [Exeter News Letter.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS. &c.

New Post Offices. The Postmaster General has religion of the prophet of Mecca now holds absolute sway. Spain, as we have observed before, Ellsworth Falls, Hancock county, Me., Ivory S. Brown, Postmaster; Main Stream, Somerse county, Me., Sumner W. Hall, Postmaster.

Steamer S. S. Lewis. This new steamer which was built in Philadelphia last summer, 1 run between this port and Liverpool, is to be sold at auction. The line of steam propellers between Boston and Liverpool is therefore to be abandone -at least, by its present proprietors.

Louisiana Senators. Mr. Benjamin, the newl elected Senator of the United States from Louisiana, is not a native of North Carolina. He is a native of St. Thomas, an island belonging to Denmark. When Mr. Downe's term expires, Louisiana will be wholly represented in the Senate by naturalized citizens-Soule a native of France, and Benjamin, as above. Kossuth. It is said that Kossuth made

156th speech in the United States, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the tongue he learned from Shakespeare. He declines all expensive demonstrations, and asks that the money may go to increase the Hungarian fund. Poisoned by Lead. F. Miller, a young printer

died at Pittburgh recently, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his month Railroad Liabilities. Charles Block has re

covered \$10,000 damages, at New Orleans,

Printers in Office. There are six printers in the Pennsylvania State Senate, out of thirty three

Mr. Thrasher Released. The cheering news ha been received at Washington, that Mr. Thrasher has made declarations in conflict with his testimo- has been released by the Queen of Spain, and

Age of Vessels. The oldest man-of-war active service was launched in the year 1790. under a levy against Fowles et als. Dft. claims She is called the Ocean, carries 120 guns, and

Fire at Wells. Three stores and a dwelling house were destroyed by fire at Gooch's corner. The dft. then called one Doane to show that in Wells, on Friday night 30th ult. The fire Fowles had made a contradictory statement. To broke out from the store occupied by Mr. Perkins such proof the plf. objected, until Fowles, upon his goods insured; no insurance on any of inquiry, should have opportunity to explain the the other property, except a small sum on the

> Explosion. The mixing mill at Whipple powder works, Gorham, blew up on Saturday night. No person was injured, and about 100 kegs of powder exploded.

Deaths in the United States. There were 1,-320,184 deaths in the United States, during the

A Narrow Escape. The Railroad train on the road from Baltimore to Pittsburg was stopped on Wednesday, by the fall of a mass of ruck, supposed to weigh thirty tons, which struck the en-The case of Ware vs. Ware, 8 Greenl. 42 gine and baggage car. The train was moving contra, was an uncalled for dictum, and wrong at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the differin principle. State vs. Blake, 25 Me. 350 .- ence of a second of time saved the passenger cars. German Emigration. Eighty thousand Get-

mans emigrated to this country last year. For California. About fifty men left Frank-

Maine. It has always been understood that the Franklin, fully rigged, was launched at East Capsized in launching. The clipper ship Lady Boston on Saturday, Feb. 7th, and capsized on her beam ends, soon after she reached the water.

> were rescued. A Whole family destroyed. On the night of Jan. 28th, at St. Louis, the family of Lacri Sauerbier.

of gin, marked S. C. & Co., were recently A statute is not to have a retro active effect, seized by the custom house officer at Houlton, as

smuggled goods. Summary proceding. A fugitive slave, named clearly expressed intention, and its operation is Jas. Tasker, the property of Jonathan Pinkney, of Maryland, was arrested Wednesday, in New by the French people : When the sales were made, and the notes giv- York, and in one hour afterwards was on his reen in Massachusetts, there was no illegality in turn to his master, accompanied by the United

The Phonetic System, Dr. Jas. W. Sto. offers to give \$500 to any one who will find a Goop. Some moon-struck genius, in a fit of child, not more than six years and one month old, Phonetic School, of the same age, can do the

> Jenny Lind's Husband. Otto Goldschmidt is a Jew by birth, and until recently by persuasion. but was converted to Christianity by Jenny Lind. and Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York, by the latter of whom he was baptised and confirmed in the Episcopal faith.

The Maine Liquor Law. The Maine Liquor Law, which was defeated in the Rhode Island House 30th ult., passed the Senate on the 10th inst., with a proviso submitting it to a vote by the people. The vote stood 16 to 15.

Orange groves destroyed. Papers and letters rom the South state that the principal orange been entirely destroyed by the extreme severity

A Rent Comet. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller states it as a fact, that Biela's Comet was rent in twain in November, 1845. There no doubt of the fact. The two pieces were seen both in Europe and America. One was larger and brighter than the other, and side by side they retired into the distant regions of space, in the same path the unbroken comet would have

Killed of Sea. Albert Martin, aged 30, Newport, Maine, was killed at sea, 22d ult., on schr. Susan during her passage from New Orleans and Brazos Santiago. He was struck by the main boom.

pursued.

Singular Death. An English paper notices the death of a young man from applying the tallow of a candle in a brass candlestick, to a 10.945 25 nimple on his face. It is not known whether the leath was caused by verdigris from the candlestick, or from arsenic which is sometimes put nto candles by the manufacturer to improve the olor. Mortification ensued.

> The Winter in Illinois. A letter received from Bureau co. Illinois, says:- 'We have a severe vinter. Fahrenheit says 10 to 18 below zero: neavy snows; winter wheat nearly destroyed by nigh winds before the snow fell, but previously much injured by draught in seed time in the Fall.

Another Loan of credit. The City of Portland has been authorized, by the Legislature to loan ts credit to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Raiload Co. for an additional sum of \$500,000making \$2,000,000 in all.

Liquor Law in Massachusetts. The Joint elect committee of the Massachusetts Legislature Saturday last, unanimously reported the Maine Liquor Law in all its essential features. Sale of the S. S. Lewis. The above steam

as been sold at auction in Boston, per order of the U. S. Marshal. She was pu Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, for \$150,-000. She is to be put into the California trade Ten per cent was paid down.

DESPOTISM ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon's coup d' etat has resulted, as submit quietly to this state of things, they are gent person could be deceived by it for a moment. ism, and makes Louis Napoleon Dictator of France, and as entirely without check or restraint, shower of falling stars. as the Autocrat of Russia. We give below a brief synopsis of this instrument, from which

ntrusted to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, actual President of the French Republic, for ten press-A. Whitman's horse, Dr. Swett's, Richyears. He is styled "Prince President," and is ard's the baker, and five belonging to Ammi Rihe chief of the State, governing by means of Mich Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate and he had been offered \$500 but the day before. He Ministers, the Council of the Legislative body. He is responsible to no also lost two sleighs and harnesses. The stable authority but that of the French people, to whom he has always the right to appeal. He commands and from this the horses were got out safely by the land and sea forces, declares war, makes trea- Preble street-the stable east, was occupied ties of peace, alliance and commerce, appoints O. C. Frost, backman, and his horses were got to all employs, and makes the regulations and out by Elm steet. decrees necessary for the execution of the laws.

He alone has the initiative of all laws. He possesses an absolute veto on all bills passed. He but recently been fitted up and refurnished from has the pardoning power, and the right to declare top to bottom with new furniture. The house the state of siege. The ministers, the members was full of permanent boarders and travellers, and of the Senate, of the Legislative body and of the contained much valuable property. Considerable Council of State, the officers of the land and sea of the property was saved. forces, the magistrates and public functionaries with tren are compelled to take this oath, "I swear obedi- full sway, uncontrolled. Human power could ence to the Constitution and fidelity to the President." The ministers are responsible only to the cle. Occasionally portions of the walls would Chief of the State. The President has the right fall, with terriffic crash. to name his successor, and recommend him to the From the house, the old Burnham house next suffrages of the people.

is fixed for the first year at 80. It is to be com-posed of cardinals, marshals, admirals, and of citizens whom the President may think proper to fire and firemen. On the Western side, on elevate to the dignity of Senators. The Senators are appointed for life-to be allowed no of Preble street were destroyed-thus sweeping exceed 30,000f. per annum, to be allowed by the westerly side. resident, at his pleasure. The President and Samuel Sawyer as a grocery, insured about Vice President of the Senate are to be named by \$1400; the next by Rufus Stanley as a refresh the Chief of State, who also may prorogue the ment room and Confectionary; the next Senate at pleasure, and fix the duration of its not learn who was the tenant; the next by Nick essions, which are not to be public.

The Legislative body is to consist of one dep- Allen, the last by Armstrong & Hudson. ing the approval of the council of State. Its City Hall opposite, which were soon put out. sittings are to be public, but shall be secret on The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns and occupied by O. C. Frost-no insurance

but must convoke a new one within six months. | got out. The Council of State consists, in ordinary, of were all but one owned by the Deering heirs. rom forty to fifty members, who are to be named by the President of the Republic, and may be diarism. charged, under his direction, to draw up bills, minute the flames broke out. istrative matters. It supports, in the name of \$35,000 on which the whole amount of insurthe government, the discussion of bills before the ance was about \$23,000. Senate and the Legislative body. The Council-

The constitution establishes a High Court of fittings." Justice, without appeal or recourse to cassation;

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BODIES IN THE RUINS.

The Journal learns from Mr. Carpenter of Carnal or external safety of the State. It can only site of the hotel on Saturday morning, the rebe convoked by a decree of the President. A mains of two bodies were brought to light. Of

tion of this Court. The Mayors of municipal organizations, as well the President, removable at pleasure.

We have thus given a brief outline of the conthe following observations relative to its reception and so perished. No probable conjecture has

"There is but one opinion here, as to the

its of the constitution. All the leaders of the parliamentary and constitutional parties, and even many of those who had rallied to the cause of the candidates for the new Assembly on any account. All of them consider the constitution as the complete annihilation of representative institutions, and speak of the whole system inaugurated by so called constituted bodies will enjoy a shadow the Albany Argus saysof independence, and any one of them may at any given moment, be destroyed by the exretains in his own hands. esent there are three cardinals, the Archbishop these or any other purposes. of Lyons, the Bishop of Bourges, and the Archbishop of Toulouse; six marshals namely, erome Bonaparte, Gerard, Excelmans, Reille Vaillant, and Harispe; and two admirals, de Mackau and Roussin. The rest can all be chosen by Louis Napoleon whenever he pleases. The power of the legislative corps is completely void. annulled. It is not even stated in the constitu- takes effect-which is to be on the first Monday tion that the election by universal suffrage is to of July next. be direct, so that Louis Napoleon may still make it (by an organic law) by two degrees. Besides this, the sittings are virtually to be secret, for they will be open to the public only when are in original packages, without recourse to custhey are of no interest; and as five members can always declare the sittings a secret one, there will never be any difficulty in arriving at that result. Another part shows how little real power is to be given to the Assembly. The President of the Assembly and the Vice President are to be nominated by Louis Napoleon. They will be, in reality, public functionaries dependent upon th I mean upon the Elysee. They will

have the whole power with respect to the drawing up and publishing of the minutes of each sitting and, as they are to be removable at pleasure, and salaried, it is not difficult to see that they will neither publish nor record any thing that may be disagreeable to the Chief of the State. The Council of State will of course be devote to the President. The members are to be paid

salaries, but they are removable at pleasure, se that the amount of independence which they will show may be guessed at beforehand. Already some of the most devoted friends of Louis Napo leon are spoken of as having accepted places such as M. M. de Casabianca, Lefebre, Durufle Fortoul, Bineau, Lacrosse, &c &c.

It will be observed that the 30th and 31st arti cles of the constitution put it in the power of the Senate to flatter the Chief of the State, by opening the way to the foundation of the empire. Senate is allowed to recommend such changes as it may think necessary, and it will no doubt, not leave so important a privilege long dormant.

The present state of affairs will remain till the

beginning of May, when the Senate and Assembly will be convoked. The Council of State will be organized immediately.

Successor of Louis Napoleon. It is stated er brother of the Prince of Canino, and member of the Assembly. The next steamer may bring an account of the assassination of Louis Napoleon. oping them in a sheet of fire. One has since died, and one is in a hopeless condition. The others will probably recover, though addy burnt.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND.

One of the most fierce and uncontrollable fires it would appear, in the complete extinguishment with which our city was ever visited, broke out of popular liberty. If the people of France on Thursday evening about ten o'clock, in the submit quietly to this state of things, they are unworthy of the sympathies of freemen. The The wind was blowing very strongly from the west, disguise adopted by the perjured usurper is so and the alarm was hardly given before the flame transparent that we do not see how any intelli- spouted up to the sky, with a most appalling onergy, from the great mass of inflammable material The new Constitution, recently promulgated, that large house were soon an entire mass of flames erects, in place of a republic, an absolute despot—filling the air with corruscations of burning cin-

The stables were soon destroyed, and in them perished some twenty-five to thirty horses-many of them of much value. In the American House our readers may understand its principal features: stable were about forty horses, thirty of which The Government of the French Republic [!] is are supposed to have been burnt. Among them the beautiful horses belonging to Longley's ex-

endous ferocity. For two hours it had

to it east, on the corner of Elm street, took fir The Senate shall not exceed 150 members, and but before fully ignited a portion of the huge wall -except a personal dotation not to the entire row, from Elin to Preble street, on the erson as an Eating house, owned by Haggett & ity for every 35,000 electors, to be elected by was also a Barber shop kept by John S. Libby universal suffrage, for six years, and not to re- and Burnell's Oyster room in the basement of the reive any compensation. The legislative body discusses and votes bills and taxes—but can original discusses and votes bills are taxed and taxes—but can original discusses and taxes—b inate no measure. No amendment to a bill can ders flew in sheets over the city, but no danger be made, without first submitting it to and obtain- arose from them, except igniting the gutters of the

The Hotel was owned by the heirs of S. Whitthe demand of any five members. The publication of its debates is prohibited. The President \$7500-5000 at Pope's, residue at other offices. and Vice President of this body are appointed by the President of the Republic, for one year. No the two offices of which J. W. Munger is agent petition can be addressed to the legislative body. The Burnham house was owned by Mr. Clapp, and dissolves the legislative body, at pleasure; house or furniture. The furniture was mostly The origin of the fire points strongly to incen-

nissed by him. The President of the Repub- he was in his office, when he heard a man spring lic presides over the Council of State, which is out of a window and escape in haste, and in minute the flames broke out. [Argus.
The Advertiser says:—"The value of the and the regulations of public administration, and to solve the difficulties which may arise in admin-

The American Hotel, which was wholly delors of State charged to speak in the name of the stroyed, was an extensive brick building with a government, are to be named by the President of granite basement, five stories in height exclusive the Republic. The salary of each Councillor of of the attic story. It svaluation, (land included) State is 25,000f. The Ministers have rank, sit-ting, and deliberative votes, in the Council of and it rented for \$1600 per annum, exclusive of the stores in the basement, and also of repairs and

cused of crimes, plots or conspiracies against the penter & Co.'s Express, that while workmen President of the Republic, or against the inter- were engaged in removing the rubbish from the Senatus Consultum will determine the organiza- course they could not be identified from anything about them, but circumstances makes it almost a certainty that one of the unfortunates was as others, large and small, are to be appointed by Joseph Linscott, of Brunswick. Mr. L. had been engaged in cutting ship-timber, in the south, and arrived at the American House on Thursday stitution by which Louis Napoleon proposes to stitution by which Louis Napoleon proposes to ed that he had been without sleep several nights, govern France. A Paris correspondent of the and was much fatigued. It is supposed he slept London Chronicle, under date of Jan. 15th, makes so soundly as not to be awakened by the alarm, been formed as to what other person had perished in the fire, as it was not decided whether the

bones discovered were those of a male or female The Argus of Monday state that on Saturday there were rumors of other bodies being found. President, are in a state of consternation, and but it proved to be parts of the one supposed to be declare that they will not offer themselves as Linscott's. Nothing has been found to show that more than one perished.

STRINGENT LIQUOR BILL IN NEW YORK .-Louis Napoleon as disguised, and very thinly dis- The Select Committee of the New York Senate guised, despotism. In point of fact, not one of the have reported to that body a strong bill, of which

The leading provisions of the bill, which we infer is a transcript of what is called "the Maine ecutive power, which overtops all of them. Thus Liquor Law," may be briefly summed up. No the Senate may have the number of its members person is to be permitted to sell, or to sell or furnearly doubled at the will of the President, and nish under pretence of giving away, any intoxithe more necessitous of the members of the Senate may be gained over by promises of salaries, which is a means of bribery that the President sell under the act—and he is to sell for medicinal, There will be only mechanical, and sacramental purposes, and no ten or twelve really independent because ex officia, other. Fines and imprisonment are to be visited senators-the cardinals and the admirals. At upon all others who sell intoxicating drinks for

The bill imposes civil disabilities on persons engaged in what is made the unlawful traffic in liquors. All payments for liquor sold in viola consideration, and any obligation given in whole or in part for intoxicating liquors, is to be utterly No license is to be granted after the act

The bill also provides for the confiscation of liquors, as by the Maine law. The importer is not exempt unless he can show that his spirits

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RHODE ISLAND. The thoda Island Legislature has under consideration a bill abolishing the punishment of death for capital offences. It was moved to amend so that urder in the first degree shall be punished with death, and allowing the jury to judge of the degree. It was moved that the code of Louisiana be adopted, which provides that in all cases where the punishment is death, it shall be lawful for the jury to qualify the verdict by adding without capital punishment," thereto, in all such cases the sentence shall be imprison-ment with hard labor for life. This was opposed on the ground that pardoning power would be

A NEW INVENTION. A new application of that elastic substance, India rubber, has recently appeared in the shape of sails for ships, invented by Mr. Charles Goodyear, of New York. The ar icle has been tried on board the ship Stephen Whitney, one of the New York and Liverpool packet ships, with success. Capt. Popham. master of the ship, states that among the other excellent qualities, it always remains pliable in all weathers, and clear of ice, at times when canvas sails become stiff and frozen. possesses great durability, and is easily handled in cold and frosty weather, and is not liable to

FATAL EXPLOSION. Five children of John Whipple, of Hamilton, Mass., from the ages of two to twelve, were shockingly burned, on that the secret deed naming the person whom the ning, lately, by the bursting of a spirit lamp, President of France recommends to the people to choose for his successor, in case of his own demise, is already drawn out and signed, ready to be deposited in the archives of the Senate. The when it suddenly and violently exploded, with a mage named is said to be Lucien, the young- noise like the discharging of a pistol, and envele fires.

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ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamer Pacific, from Liverpool, Jan. 28, arrived at New York on Thursday last. The political news is not of great importance. The Traveller thus condenses the news by this arrival. Cotton and Flour have been advanced. Affairs in England have an aspect not altogether agreeable. Orders, it is said, have been sent out, recalling a number of the principal ships from the Tagus and Mediterranean. The trouble between the operative engineers and their employers continues, and the breach widens. A meeting has been held in Liverpool by the engineering trades,

Wednesday, from Common amendment of Mr. Farley to insert the word "common" before the words "gaming houses."
Remarks were made upon the bill by Mr. Cheney of Remarks were made upon the been held in Liverpool by the engineering trades, to request the employers to adopt some measures for their relief. A new reform bill is to be introduced into Parliament, but the exact character of St. John; of Thomas E. Knight et als, and John Wheel-

duced into Parliament, but the exact character of it has not yet been ascertained. Outrages against property and life in the north of Ireland are again becoming common.

The French Dictator has announced the names of the new Senate and Council of State, and has published his sovereign pleasure as to what compensation shall be given his instruments of State. The Ministry is also definitely constituted; but, The Ministry is also definitely constituted; but, after all, a little self respect seems left among the French, for quite a number of the newly appointed Senate and Consultative Committee have refused to act as the tools of a military usurper.—

Arrests still continue to be made, and officers to be removed, on the ground of opposition to his reigning majesty—Louis Napoleon.

The King of the Belgians, the son-in-law of Louis Philippe, has protested against the recent

The King of the Belgians, the son-in-law of Louis Philippe, has protested against the recent decree of Louis Napoleon against the Orleans property, and similar protests are expected from other quarters. There is nothing of special interest or importance from other continental countries, except, perhaps, the fact that an unusual mortality seems to be prevailing in the army of Naples, three general officers having recently died.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ordered. The bill was passed, 60 to 33.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

Senate. Bill reported by comission requiring the respective towns in the State to raise for the support of schools, a sum equal to 50 cents for the support of schools, a s

The Steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, with San Francisco papers to Jan. 17th, arrived at New York on Friday last.

On the night of the 4th of February, a most destructive confligration occurred at the city of San Juan de Nicaragua, by which one-third of the most populated section of the city was destroyed. The city is not provided with engines. Lieut. Armstrong and a detachment of men from the U.S. sloop Albany, were present, and did good service with the ship's engine. Capt. Fade of the English brig Express was also present with his men, and it was chiefly through the exterion of these two forces that the fire was finally checked.

The shipment of gold from San Francisco by

ma on the 21st of January.

The weather in California has been delightful.

There has been plenty of rain, and but two nights when the thermometer fell to the freezing wind.

The weather in California has been delightful.

Academy Grant was debated, and afterwards re-committed.

Finally passed—Act to authorize the city of Portland.

Nown, San Diego.

A man named J. Q. Adams, last from Philadelphia, was shot at Sacramento City, on the 12th January, by the mother of a young girl whom he had seduced. After the woman had fired one shot, which took effect in her victim's side, she was about to repeat the fire, when she was prevented by bystanders. He was married to the girl on Friday evening, and shortly after to the girl on Friday evening, and shortly after expired from the effect of his wounds.

which was referred to the committee on the juliciary. Passed finally—Bill repealing an act relating to sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, con-tables and coroners; the city of Portland to grant further aid in the construction of the A. & St. L. R. R.; resolve in favor of the town of Gray.

The gambling bill was debated by Mr. Smith of Calais, and then Mr. Chapman of Biddeford moved to recommit. Mr. Carleton of Whitefield moved to key on the table. This motion prevailed, 45 to 32.

SATURDAY. Feb. 14.

The Legislature had determined on meeting at Sacramento, and assembled there on the first time on the 16th January. They arrived in a body per steamer from Vallejo, on the 14th, and were welcomed with shouts by the people. It had given quite an impulse to business in Sacramento, which was more animated than for many months past.

The southern mines are represented to be in a flourishing condition, gold being found in the engrosses.

The southern mines are represented to be in a flourishing condition, gold being found in the whole range of country. The quartz mine at Wall Springs is said to be the richest in the country.

The Alta California says the Indian war in the southern portion of the State, has at length been terminated. The Executive of the State has issued an order to General Rains, commanding him to proceed immediately to San Diego and disband the volunteer force called into question by Gen.

Bean.

GRANVILLE JOHN PENN.

The Councils of Philadelphia, officially received this gentleman in the Hall of Independence, on Monday, on which occasion he was appropriately addressed by Mayor Gilpin, and made a handsome reply. He was received under a resolution adopted by Councils on the 15th ult., immediately after his arrival in Philadelphia. Mr. P. is a lineal descendant and great grandson of the illustrious founder of this State and its metropolis, and being a bachelor and on the shady side of fifty, with him will probably become extinct a name which Philadelphia and Pennsylvania will always delight to honor. The sister of Mr. Penn is the wife of Lord Mornington, into whose family will ultimately pass his large estate.—Mr. P. in his religion, is an Episcopalian—his great grandfather being the only Friend in the family—is about medium height, and is a gentleman of great amiability and suavity of manners.

[Germantown Telegraph.] bility and suavity of manners.

owned by Messrs. Edward Hall & Lewis Bemis, Whitefield. whitefield.

Wednesday morning, causing a concussion which was felt a great distance around, instantly killing an Irishman who was employed in the establishment. Mr. Hall also received injuries, which render his situation extremely critical, and his southered in all directions, and the body of the Irishman frightfully mangled. The last explosion at these works was in 1840, when three persons were killed. [Worcester-Transcript.]

Whitefield.

Resolve making an appropriation of \$1500 for the repair of the State road from Letter H. to the St. John river at Madawaska, was read and Wednesday of next week assigned.

On motion of Mr. Tarbox of Strong, the committee on the militia was directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to persons who do military duty.

Passed finally—Bills to set off a part of the town of Hancock to the town of Franklin; to incorporate the Machias Hotel company; to amend chapter 413 of the laws of 1850, entitled an act to incorporate the city of Hallowell.

THE PROMETHEUS CORRESPONDENCE. The

THE NEW MINISTER FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The information contained in a postscript in our last was yested officially confirmed, that the labelity of being committed to the flames, and its seal will remain intact. Hon. John F. Crampton has been appointed

bor of three years, day and night, in the mountain of rock on the tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio ble, sacred and precious truths." road, the parties from East and West met, a few

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

SENATE. Several bills were read and assigned, and others were passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Bill in addition to chapter 35 of the Revised Sec. vised Statutes was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Farley to insert the word "common"

checked.

The shipment of gold from San Francisco by the California on the 16th, was as follows: New York, \$986,556; New Orleans, \$30,499; London, \$233,387. The California was literally crowded with passengers. The Golden Gate was advertised to leave San Francisco for Panna-

nights when the thermometer fell to the freezing point. Peas are in bloom, as well as wild and garden flowers.

The Indian Chief, Antonio Garra, who was arrested for being concerned in the outrages in South California, had been tried and shot, at Old Town, San Diego.

A man named J. Q. Adams, last from Philadelphia was shot at Sacramento City, on the life, deputy sheriffs, constables and coroners; resolve in favor of the town of Gray.

House, Mr. Dunn of Poland laid on the table a bill to regulate the rule of evidence in certain cases, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Passed finally—Bill repealing an act relating to sheriffs, constables and coroners; the city of Portland for grant further aid to the A. & St. L. R. R.; repealing an act relating to sheriffs, constables.

expired from the effect of his wounds.

The mate of the Challenge has been found guilty on two indictments for assault and battery, and Capt. Waterman on one indictment.

The extensive Quicksilver works of Boutton, Barron & Co., are now running seven furnaces.

Into more prevaised, 45 to 52.

Sentence:

Sentence: Into motion prevaised, 45 to 52.

Sentence: Anticological for the Littlefield of Comberland, laid upon the table an act in addition to an act to secure to married women their rights of property. The bill was once read and referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Leavitt, Bornton and Littlefield.

Barron & Co., are now running seven furnaces, the largest of which yields 400 bottles a week.

A remarkable Soda Spring has been found near New Almaden.

The difficulty as to the State Capital continued, and was a source of much discord.

The Legislature had discord.

The Legislature had discord on meeting at the state of Messrs. Leavitt, Boynton and Littlefield.

Order of notice directed on petition of Jonathan Hedge et als. for a free bridge at Augusta.

Resolves in support of the memorial to Congress, asking assistance from the United States government in behalf of the European and North American railway canne up from the House passed to be engrossed. They

bility and suavity of manners.

[Germantown Telegraph.

Powder Mill Explosion. The powder mill wined by Messrs. Edward Hall & Lewis Bernis, when the suavity of manners.

[Germantown Telegraph.

Powder Mill Explosion. The powder mill wined by Messrs. Edward Hall & Lewis Bernis.

[Goodell of Hampden, Buzzell of Limerick, Foster of East Machins, Linnell of Otisfield, and Carlton of Whitefeld.

Prometheus correspondence was sent into the Senate on the 11th. Lord Granville in a letter preserve letters which may contain information to Mr. Lawrence, after recapitulating the steps of value, from being destroyed. The Philadeltaken by his Government since its knowledge of the outrage, says, "Under these circumstances, Post Office regulations about to be published, it Her Majesty's government have no hesitation in is provided that in every case where the writer offering an ample apology for that which they of a letter chooses to protect it from the chance consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements.

of being opened at the department, and destroyed
as a dead letter, he can do so by pre-paying the

Envoy Extraordinary at d Minister Plenipotentia-ry from Great Britain to the United States, in Catholic authorities of St. Louis have come out Kossuerh and the Catholics. The Roman the place of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, who has accepted the appointment of minister at Florence.

Mr. Crampton has for several years been connected with the British Legation to this country,

Protestant. They say: "Its wisdom we regard and a code are a superior of the country, and a code are a superior of the superior of the spirit of the age, for the age is Protestant. They say: "Its wisdom we regard to the superior of the superio and a good part of the time as Charge d'Affaires. [National Intelligencer.] as folly; its progress as destruction; its liberty as licentiousness; we seek to reform and not to please it; to convert and not to flatter it; what ACCIDENT AT THE BIG TUNNEL. After a la- it values we wish to despise, and what it most

days since. The gang of hands on the West, being nearer those on the East than they supposed, within eight feet, made a strong blast, which produced fearful and fatal consequence. The explosion broke through, killing one man, and wounding eight, some mortally. Of the eleven men at work on the East side, but two escaped unburt.

The League of Despots. Louis Blanc writes to the Globe (London) that he has the certainty, founded upon facts which have come under his personal knowledge, that there exists between Louis Bonaparte, the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, a project of alliance, having for its aim the destruction of the principle of liberty in Europe.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 9. SENATE. Mr. Jones presented a memorial from the Hungarian refugees now in Iowa, asking a grant of land from the U. S. Government.

Numerous private bills were reported.

The bill supplementary for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels, was taken up. Mr. Underwood proposed an amendment authorizing the District Court to appoint inspectors of Characteristics and proposed an amendment authorizing the District Court to appoint inspectors of Characteristics.

camboats, and prohibiting the appointment of persons terested in the same. Adopted.

The non-intervention resolutions of Mr. Clark being

order, were taken up.

Mr. Clark made a speech in their favor, after which r. Cass took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE. Mr. Walsh asked leave to report a bill altering the tariff of 1846, and substituting, where practicable, specific for ad valorem duties, and making such discrimination in favor of domestic products as will afford adequate protection. Refused.

The subject of mail steamers was taken up. Mr. Peaslee spoke of the doubtful expediency and monopoliting tendency of the present system. zing tendency of the present system.

SKNATE. Mr. Cass delivered his speech on the non-intervention resolutions. He took strong ground in two of the declaration according to his mucudament, and said that the time had come for us to speak; that our moral obligations to other nations required it. He strongly denounced the late Austrian and Russian interference in the affairs of Hungary. The interest of the whole civilized world demanded that the rights of nations should be respected. In conclusion he showed that we, nationally, have a direct interest in the subject, and that our commercial interests required this protection. He denied the assumption that a protest by this government would involve a war. He instanced numerous cases where similar protests had been made by England, France, and other nations in modern times and testing to war.

He cited Monroe's denial to European powers of all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of the continent of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of the continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of the continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs of the continent of this continent, noticed all intervention in the affairs o TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

SENATE. Mr.Cass delivered his speech on the non-

SENATE. Mr. Underwood presented a petition sking the interference of Congress in behalf of the four undered Russians who had been banished to Siberia for litical offences. After some debate, which called

consideration of the resolutions was postponed until next Monday week.

House. The committees were called on for reports when various private bills were reported. The speaker presented communications in reference to the Prometheus affair. The bill regulating the laws and public advertising was then taken up.

Me-ers. Smart and Carter spoke in favor of the bill, but without coming to any conclusion on the subject the House adjourned.

House adjourned. FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

ets. The consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. After the usual opening business the House went into committee of the whole and took up the private calendar. Without final action on any bill the House adjourned till Monday.

Espionage in Europe. The Newport Advertiser positively asserts that letters from the continent of Europe to this country are opened in

Paris. Letters were covered and addressed to the United States Dispatch office in London, as is usually done by our ministers abroad, and the seals came all broken. Our minister there, Mr. Lawrence, being made acquainted with the fact, immediately caused the cover to be transmitted to the State Department at Washington, and intelligence of the transaction to the minister at Turin.

The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters, with their seals torn off, were also The letters and The letters and The letters are the United States and The Indiana, assigned to use all this statute in such case made and provided, and that three months are allowed by law to creditors to become parties thereto. The assignment is in the Odice of Lancaster, Caleb Nicholas, Joseph H. Cole, States The Lancaster of the statute in such case made and provided, and that three months are allowed by the creditors to become parties thereto. The assignment is in the Odice of Lancaster, and the collection of the statute in such case made and provided, and that three months are allowed by the creditors to become parties thereto. The assignment is in the Odice of Lancaster, and the collection of the col enveloped at our Legation in Great Britain,

and sent to their destinations in this country.

Polar Circle:—
"At the appalling temperatures of 40 and 50, THE SPIRING TERM WILLOW ACADEMY.

TO to 80 degrees below the freezing point, cold become as sensible, in its effects as heat; indeed, between the positive effects of the very high, and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upon going out into the open air the face became encrusted with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger; and a jack knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic flat-iron as the receiving a sudden burn. Indeed, next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that in temperature, as in everything else extremes meet!"

INCENDIARY CONVICTED. At the recent session of the court in Dover, N. H., Charles Curtis was put upon trial for setting fire to the shop of F. A. Lord, of Great Falls, on the 8th of Sept., 1849. The principal witness against Curtis was lease Pray, now a prisoner in Alfred jail, charged with burning buildings at South Berwick. Curtis was sentenced by the court to five days solitary confinement and fifteen years imprisonment in the State Prison.

REDINGTON and LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, a certain parcel of laud situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, on the West side of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of the Mental Augusta, in the County of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated in Augusta, in the County of the Mental Augusta, in the County of the River, being lot Number Nine—situated

NEWSPAPER POST OFFICE LAW. The House Committee have agreed upon a bill the provisions of which are, that all printed matter shall be charged one cent for two and a half ounces under 2000 miles, and double this rate over that distance; and for every additional ounce, or fraction ing one ounce half of the above rates.

MARINE DISASTER. During the storm on Fri-day night, Barque Shaw, of Boston, bound for Montevideo, loaded with lumber, flour and rice, in attempting to make a harbor, went ashore near New Meadows River. The cargo will be mostly saved. Vessel supposed to be a total loss.
[Bath Tribune.

INDIAN CAKES. Boil some coro meal as mush for five or six hours; then mix it as a batter, and add some wheat flour to make the cake hold together, and turn easily; and two or three eggs, with salt to season; bake on the griddle till

BELTING LEATHER for sale, wholesale and retail, by Sept. 1, 1851. 36 MEAD & BROOKS.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

lour,	5 50 @	6 75	Round Hogs,	6 75 @ 8 25
eaus,	1 25 00	1 20	Clear Sale D	9 @ 11
orn,	CO UD	69	Dried Apples	5 @ 6
ats,	87 @	90	COURING	35 @ 60
eed Wheat,	175@	2 00 .	Willerdo	50 O PE
ye,	80 @	85	New Potator	40 @ 50
utter,	12 00	10	Ulover Road	10 @ 11
ard,	10 @	14	FIRX Deed	100 @ 100
heese,	6 @	8	H. Grass	2 75 @ 3 25
lutton,	4 @	- 5	Red Top	75 @ 80
hickens,	8 @	10	Hay loose.	7 00 @ 8 00
eese,	6 @	8	Lime,	00 @ 1 00
ugs,	14 @	17	Fleece Wool	30 @ 33
orn Meal,	80 @	8.5	Pulled do.	30 @ 35
ye Meal,	87 @	90	Woolskins,	50 @ 1 00

BRIGHTON MARKET, February 12.

Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, \$6 @ \$6 50; first quality, \$5 75 @ \$6 00; second, \$5 25 @ \$5 75; third, \$5 00;

WORKING OXEN —Sales from \$70 to \$110.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from \$18 to \$39.

SHEEP.—Sales from \$2 25 to \$3 25. Extra/lots, \$4 75.

Toumeneul.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy hower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild! And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smil

Erth considerable merriment, the petition was laid on the table.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was then taken up. Mr. Seward made a long speech in its favor, and Messrs. Dawson, Underwood and Mason of Virginia, against. Without any decisive action the Senate adjourned.

House, Mr. Stratton of New Jersey presented the resolutions of his State, approving the compromise resolutions gassed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Giddings spoke upon the compromise measures, and said that he was opposed to the fugitive slave law. He was willing to abide by the constitution, but he objected to making his constituents blood hounds to class down figitive slaves.

An exciting debate followed, after which a motion to frint the resolution was carried.

The Honse then went into committee on the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of 1859. After consideration of officers for locating warrants, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Senate. Mr. Hamlin presented a memorial from as Whitney, proposing to construct a railroad from as more position of the censure.

Mr. Clark's non-intervention resolutions were then the mils should be conveyed free. Referred.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolutions were then the mils should be conveyed free. Referred.

Mr. Clark's non-intervention resolutions were then the mils should be conveyed free. Referred.

Mr. Clark's non-intervention resolutions were then then mils should be conveyed free. Referred.

Mr. Clark's non-intervention would only end in disgraph of the properties of

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,

SENATE. The bill for the establishment of a navy yard at Sun Francisco, was discussed by Mr. Brodhead, who considered it only a scheme to fill contractora' pockets. The consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

The Senate then took up the private colorder and the fill before the fill befor

tiser positively asserts that letters from the continent of Europe to this country are opened in Paris, and affirms that the official seal of our government has been thus violated. This is a serious matter, which, if true, will call for the prompt interference of our government. The Advertiser says:

"The Arctic brought some correspondence from our Minister at Turin, which had been thus inspected to see if it was safe for it to pass through Paris. Letters were covered and addressed to the United States Dispatch office in London, as

February 16, 1852.

CAUTION.

Effects of Cold. Dr. Cane, in his lectures before the Smithsonian Institute, upon the American Arctic Expedition, gives the following graphic account of the effects of extreme cold within the Polar Circle:

Winterp, Feb. 16, 1852.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand, given by the subscribers, to JOHN MAY or order, for twenty-four dollars, dated "Winthrep, Jan. 1914, 1854," and we shall not pay the same.

RUFUS K. BERRY, RUFUS BERRY.

Winthrep, Feb. 16, 1852.

3w8

LITCHFIELD ACADEMY.

WANTED,

A SMALL convenient DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated. Enquire at the Farmer Office.

Augusta, February 17, 1852. -8

H. M. ADAMS, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST, HALLOWELL.

Tr All operations upon the Teeth performed in the most approved manner. Teeth set in whole or parts of sets, single or in blocks, upon asmospheric Plates, and a fit warranted.

INCENDIARY CONVICTED. At the recent ses-

WHEREAS, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1851, WEBEN MOORE, JR. of Cornville, in the Co. of Somerset, mortgaged to THOMAS MOR FON, of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, a certain parcel of land situated in said Augusta, on the West side of Kennebec River,—being lot number seventy-nine, situate on Jefferson Street, as represented on B. F. Chandler's plan, No. 2, of the Kennebec Locks and Canals Company. Said mortgage is recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, book 170, page 162; reference thereto being had for a more particular description. The conditions of anid mortgage having been broken, 1, the undersigned, (the said Morton having deceased), do, as Administrator on the Estate of said Morton, deceased, claim to for-close the same.

BENJAMIN GASLIN, Administrator.

Augusta, Feb. 5th, 1852.

J. B. FILLEBROWN. DENTIST, OPPOSITE WINTHROP HOUSE,

THE SUNNY SIDE; or the Country Minister's

Winthrop, Maine.

VROOMAN'S PATENT

Boot Lasting and Crimping Machine.

This is an article of recent invention, and of great value to every Boot Manufacturer in the known world. The work for which it is designed, being done (by its mer) with great facility, and in the most perfect manner. The basting of a boot, which, in many cases, is very perplexing, and requires a strong man a long time to perform, can by the aid of this invaluable instrument, be accomplished by a boy in less than one minate's time. Those who have been accustomed to its use, say they would not be without it for fifty dollars, or on any consideration. The price saked puts it in the power of every boot maker to purchase one. For sole wholesale and retail by SAMULL HARRIS, South Main 81., Springfield, Mass.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, of Skowhegan, General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

N. B. Agents of the right stamp are wanted to introduce and sell the above, in different sections of it is 8:ate. Skowhegan, Jan., 1852

ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Taid the propertical bastorials, a general assortment of the price of the business. Agency of the right stamp are wanted to introduce and sell the above, in different sections of it is 8:ate. Skowhegan, Jan., 1852

DAVIG & MILITIMEN.

DAVIS & MULĪIKEN.

RESPECTFULLY give notice that they will devote particular attention to the Disposal of all kinds of Property, both at AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE. Also, OUT DOOR SALES of any description, for a moderate compensation.

2 Augusta, Jan. 1, 1852. EXTRA GARDINER FLOUR.

EXTRA GARDINER FLOUR, in bbls. and bags, cor

June 23, 1851. 26 B. LIBBY & CO. ATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, And Grand Restorative.

Medical Wonder of the Age, being the greates

Wy ed, free of charge, at the MANSION HOUSE until discovery ever made in Medical Science.

A 8 it is proved in every instance to be a SPECIFIC REMEDY, for all heretofore deemed incurable discovers, viz:—Apoplexy, Palsy, Neuralgin, Imbecility, Parallysis, Hydrophobia, Tic Doloureux, Rhemmatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Lock-Jaw, Nervous Twitchings, Delirium Tremers, Convulsions, Cholera, Vertigo, Anafarodisia, Epilepsy, Spassus, Cramps, Gont.

Will restore Manhood to its Pristine Vigor, even after years of prostration, and the only known and eertain cure for low spirits and mental debility. \$1 per bottle—89 a dozen. Office 410 Greenwich Street, New York.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, General Agents for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed.

AGENTS—DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; C. P. Fessenden, Rockland; G. I. Robinson, Thomaston; W. O. Poor, Beffset; W. P. Burrell, Searsport; Jesish Harmon, Unity; G. W. & N. Washburn, China; I. H. Low & Co., Waterville; Dow & N. S., Kendil's Mille; Stanley & Brain, Waterville; Dow & N. S., Kendil's Mille; Stanley & Brain and ford, Winthop; Rowe & Reynolds and Young & Co., Lewiston Falls; John G. Thompson, South Berwick; P. Morse, South Paris; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; A. S. French, Dexter; J. W. Hoyt, Phillips; Joseph B. Hall, Lyndon, Aroostook county; and by dealers in Bedicine generally.

July 21, 1851.

Yel d. free of charge, at the MANSION HOUSE Institution, and standing Chronic Diseases, Piles, March Sth. upon all floug standing offensive Sores, Weakiness and General Deblity which so offensive Sores, Weakiness and General Deblity which so offensive Sores, Weakiness and General Petholity, and more as a standing Chronic Diseases, Piles, Indianation, offensive Sores, Weakiness and General Petholity, and more as a percentile, done of the lad to Complaints. Indianation, offensive Sores, Weakiness and General Petholity with the section offensive Sores, Weakiness and General Petholity Sciences and more allouded with the above constant have long been afflicted with the above constitut

Cash paid for WOOL SKINS by Augusta, Jan. 1. 2 DAY DAVIS & MULLIKEN. Stoves, Fire Frames and Hollow Ware.

TAVING dissolved his connection with the late firm of L. P. MEAD & CO., now offers to the public, at his old stand, a complete assortment of the most approved patterns of Stoves now in use, uclpding Parlor, Franklin. Box, and Cylinder Stoves; Furnsees for heating buildings, Also, a large stock of Fire Frames, Hollow Ware, Caul, dron Kettles, &c., together with a full assortment of Tin Ware, Brittabla Ware, Pumpa, &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash price.

TRESH Box Raisins, Figs. Citron, English Currants and Mace, for sale by 49 CUSHING & BLACK.

to give satisfaction.

Mr. DARBY tenders his sincere thanks to his old cus
tomers, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Augusta, April 14, 1851.

If the subscribers have for sale, CAST IRON PUMPS, a first rate article of late pattern, at their Store two loors North of the Post Office.

July, 1851. 27 NORCROSS & GOULD.

State of the control of the Cost Office of the country of the Cost Office of the Cost POSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND, for the preser-

vation and reproduction of the Hair. A supply of spopular article constantly for sale by

49

EBEN FULLER. COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-ness, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. &c. For sale by 49 EBEN FULLER. SUPERIOR CASTOR OIL.—2 bbls. just received and for sale by 49 CUSHING & BLACK.

STOVES, TIN WARE, &c. &c., AT BELGRADE DEPOT. RESIDENTS of Belgrade, Mercer, New Sharon and vicinity, will find the usual assortment of the above Goods at the Store recently built by the subscriber at Belgrade Depot, and at the LOWEST PRICES. Country Produce taken in exchange.

Belgrade, October, 1851.

DURE SPERMOIL; also, WHALE and LARD OIL, DR. CONINE'S SYRUP OF GINSENG AND MALVA U is the great cureall for affections of the Lungs. For arther particulars, call and get a pamphiet. For sale by 52 J. W. COFREN, only Agent in Augusta.

HARDWARE GOODS.

200 CASKS Weymouth Nails; 100 boxes German and Waterford Glass; 100 Steel Pointed Iron Bars; 2000 lbs. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe; 1000 Sheet Zinc; 10 doz. Narrow Axes, warranted;—just received and for sale low by 51 MEAD & BROOKS. FANCY GOODS.

FRENCH, GERMAN & ENG. GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

KRAMER & HEYER,

or Orders taken for Staple Articles in their line at the ly usual commission rates. £1 32

DOUBLE and Single-Barreled RIFLES, Common PISTOLS, GUNS and RIFLES, DIRK and BOWIE KNIVES, dogether with a general a-sortment of Goods for Californians. Also, GUN MATERIALS, for sale low G. L. BAILEY, 215 Fore Street.

Portland, Feb. 2, 1852. 12w6

COTILLON BAND. M. TEAGUE would announce to the public that be has procured the services of Mr. J. COLE, the celebrated Cornett Player; likewise Mr. F. RICHARD-SON, Second Violin Player, whose style and execution is truly wonderful; also several other Musicians well known to the public, and is now prepared to furnish MUSIC for BALLS, PARTIES, &c. with any number of Pieces desired, with the newest and most nonular Music of the day. BALLS, FARTIES, &C., WER my moment of the day, sired, with the newest and most popular Music of the day. Application to be made to D. M. TEAGUE, Mt. Vernon, or J. COLE, Lewiston. All orders will be promptly attended to.

10. All orders will be promptly attended to.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

M. B. CHANDLER

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of AUformerly occupied by MISS WING, over NASON & HAMLEN'S STORE, where she will be happy to wait on all
those who may tayor her with their patronage.

N. B. Straw Bonnets Bleached and Repaired. Dresses
Cut and Made at Short Notice.

43

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Bronchitis, Hooping-Cough, Croup, Asth-

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has en hand and is manufacturing from the best materials, a general assortment of Fashionable Boots and Shoes, suited for Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, which he is determined to sell at fair prices.

Those who prefer, can, by leaving their measure, have their Boots and Shors made to order at short notice.

JOSHUA FRYE, No. 4 Merchants' Row.

Angusta, Jan., 1852.

CONGRESS BOOTS & SHOES, manufactured and war-RUBBER SOLES applied to new or old Boots, and warranted to stick—by J. FRYE, Augusta, Jan. 1852. 6 No 4 Merchants' Ross.

DR. POLLARD OF PORTLAND, WILL visit AUGUSTA, Feb. 23d, and may be consultWill, visit AUGUSTA, Feb. 23d, and may be consultMarch 5th, upon all long standing Chronic Diseases, Piles,
Humors, Kidney and Gravel Complaints, long standing,
offensive Sores, Weakness and General Debility which so
often lead to Consumption,—and more especially with
those that have long been afflicted with the above complaints.

Independent Vegetable Physician.
Portland, Feb. 4th, 1852.

D. D. RAYMOND

taken the Store one door North of the Dye House A ND is now ready to do Custom Work at Short

A ND is now ready to do Custom Work at Short

Tapped for 40 cents, and other REPAIRING at the
same rate, or as cheap as can be done at any other Shop
in this city.

6w1

Ware, Brittaffia Ware, Pomps, &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash price.

Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

ALL the FAVORITE BRANDS of EXTRA and SU-PERFINE FLOUR, for sale at wholesale and retail by 2

DAVIS & MULLIKEN.

AT COST! THE subscribers will sell their entire Stock of Thibels,
Lyonese Cloths and Bay State Shawls, at cost, to
close them out Jan. 3. W. J. KILBURN & CO.

OIL CLOTH CARPET FACTORY .

OIL CLOTH CARPET FACTORY
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers being desirous of making a change in their business, wish to dispose of their Carpet Manufactory. Said Factory is in good Repair, and nearly new. It is located 2½ miles from the Depot in READFIELD, and 7½ miles from Hallowell and Augusta, on the county road leading from said Depot to Hallowell and Augusta. A good Dwelling House, with any quantity of Land, from 10 to 260 acres, will be sold with said Factory, if desired. A long credit may be had if wanted. Any one wishing to engage in the manufacture of Oil Cloth Carpeting, will find this a rare opportunity to do so.

If a sale cannot be effected, a lease of said Property for a term of years, can be had by calling on the subscribers.

P. F. & J. A. SANBORN.
East Rendfield, Jan. 19, 1852. NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most favorable terms, his CARPET FACTORY, with all its fixtures. Also, 2 dwelling houses, 2 stables, and about 40 acres of hud. Now is the time for any one who wishes to engage in Carpet Manufacturing to get the worth of his money. Also for sale, a superior Lot of PAINTED CARPETS and TABLE OIL CLOTHS at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Winthrop, 1st mo., 26th, 1852.

6w5

WINDOW GLASS.-JOHN MCARTHUR, Agent VV for the "Millville" and Winslow Glass Co's, is constantly supplied with all the sizes is common use, and for sale either at wholesale or retail at manufacturers' prices.

Augusta, August 23, 1851. CHAIN PUMPS.

THE Subscriber manufactures and puts down CHAIN PUMPS of the Improved Construction, at reduced prices. LUTHER WHITMAN. Winthrop, Dec. 23, 1851. Co-Partnership Dissolution.

Co-Partnership Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jack P. A. WILLIAMS, under the firm and style of JAMES WILLIAMS, JR., & CO., has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to make immediate payment to FRANCIS A.

WILLIAMS WILLIAM JAMES WILLIAMS, JR., & CO., has this day, by nutrust consent, been dissolved.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to make immediate payment to FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS.

Readfield, Jan. 1, 1852. FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS.

CALIFORNIA OUTFITS.

Coh's and Alien's Six-Barreled Revolvers,
DOUBLE and Single-Barreled RIFLES, Common PISTOLS, GUNS and RIFLES, DIRK and BOWIE

And Street, Glass, Nails, Paints and Oils, And other Articles in the HARDWARE LINE, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold as heretofore at great bargains. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS.
Readfield, Jan. 1, 1852.

3m2

RATS! RATS!--Costar's Original and Genuine Exterminator, for the total annihilation of Rats. For sale 52 J. W. COFREN.

ARE YOU INSURED? THE subscriber is prepared to receive Applications for Fire, Life, Health, and Live Stock Insurance in safe

FOR SALE LOW. The Entire Stock and Fixtures of the KEN-

NEBEC HOUSE, Water st., Augusta, SO LONG and FAVORABLY KNOWN to the PUB-LIC, will be Sold very Low, as the subscriber intends Terms Cash, or good Notes. GEO. W. RICKER. Augusta, Feb. 3, 1852.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

For the Cure of Conghs, Colds, Honrseness Bronchitis, Rooping-Cough, Cronp, Astheman and Consumption.

And for the Relief of Patients in advanced stages of Consumption.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoricity by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistukable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it eights. While many inferior remedies threat upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and preduced cures ton numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is shouldnut proof that the Cherry Pectoral. does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American pessant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hanlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs—and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians can employ for the more daugerous affections of the Lungs. Alon in midder cases, and in children it is sen, Hearth of the surface and grannary, where the medical sciences have reached their highest periections of the Lungs. Alon in midder cases, and in children it is sen, pleasing can employ for the more daugerous affections of the Lungs. Alon in midder cases, and in children it is sen, pleasing can employ for the more daugerous affections of the Lungs. Alon in midder cases, and in children it is sen, pleasing can employ for the more

B. STARK, Sec. Board of Trustees.
Waterville, Jan. 26, 1852.

and effection to circ. In lact, some or in most factoring testimonials we receive have been from parents with have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to child-hood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every onnee of it under his own eyes, with invariable accuracy of the scaled of process of the process of the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials preved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AIER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 75c per bottle.

Sold by CUSILING & BLACK. DILLINGHAN & TIT. COMB, Augusta; C. P. Branch, Gardiner, Rowe & Clark, Ewistern, J. S. Fillebrown, Readfield; Stanley & Bradeford, Winthrop; and by druggists throughout the State Cresting, J. S. Fillebrown, Readfield; Stanley & Bradeford, Winthrop; and by druggists throughout the State Cresting, J. S. Fillebrown, Readfield; Stanley & Bradeford, Winthrop; and by druggists throughout the State Cresting, and the state of the

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

J. T. AVERILL respectfully asmooned to the still of zens of WINTHROP and vicinity, shirt is criter to prepare for a FRESH and NEW STOCK in the Spring, he will sell his present stock of PRY GOODS at greater burgains thin can be found in Keenebec County.

Merrimack Fritts it lie per yard; Good Frints, fast colors, from 16 to 1s; Super. Persian do., from 20 to 25c, former, price 28; Heavy Sheetings at 61c; 4-4 fine do. at 7c; Rich, Black, Figured, Striped, Checked, and Bricade Silka, it GREATLY REDUCED FRICES; Silk and All-Wool Thibets; Lyonest Citoths from 25c to 2s; Pikin and Brocade Alpacas from 1s to 22c.

A Large Assorting of Williams. A Large Amortment of Westens.

A Large Assorting of Western Super German Broadcolfs of \$2.50 for yard; some very good do. at \$2; Fine Docrhins and Casimures at \$1; Indigo Blue Satinet, best quality, at \$50; very good do. at \$2c. Also, a good assortment of READT MADE CLOTH-ING, which will be sold exceedingly low.

Tendering thanks for past patronage, J. T. A. All verify his a-serilons to all who will favor film with finel calls, assuring them that they shall have \$2000s of prices unprecedented. WANTED, three tons of DRIED APPLES, for which he highest market price will be paid. Winthrop, Jan. 27, 1852.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED. HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

Just Published, the Life of LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary.

WITH notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the great Magyar Chief. By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lamyette," etc., with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elsgant 12 mo. voleme of 461 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price \$1.25.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every County in the United States, (not stready occupied,) to self the shore popular work. It is believed that almost every reading family will be glud of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work.

Address DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

A single copy sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, post paid.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BITTUES & SAFFORD, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All indebted to the late firm, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, at the store lately occupied by us.

ARNO A. BITTUES, CHAS. W. SAFFORD.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber will continue the HARDWARE and IRON BUSINESS at the old stand of BITTUES & SAFFORD. Grataful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

CHARLES W. SAFFORD.

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1852. TABLE OIL CLOTHS of all sizes, just received and for sale at the Manufacturers' prices, by Feb. 9, 1852.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. WHEREAS, OREN H. STANLEY, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, on the first day of February, 1848, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date, recorded in the Registry of said County, book 153, page 531, Mortgaged to me a certain parcel of land, with buildings thereon, situated in Winthrop, to which Registry reference may be had for a more particular description. The condition in said Mortgage having been broken, I claim to foreclose the same as is by statute in such case mude and provided. Winthrop, Feb. 1e, 1852.

EXCELSIOR SOAP. THIS SOAP is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or anything that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Point, Tar, Ink or Stains from any Goods, without the least fujary. Universely by J. W. COFREN.

IF you wish to KILL YOUR RATS, call at COFREN'S and buy a box of COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR—price only 25 cents. PURE CIDER VINEGAR of prime quality—for sale by J. W. COFREN.

SPERM OIL-just received, of emperier quality, by J. W. COFREN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTIONS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until Friday, the fifth day of March next, for rebuilding the ACADEMY in Monmouth, on or near the site of the old building. Plans and specifications may be seen at the dwelling Plans and specifications may be seen at the dwelling house of M. J. METCALF, Esq., near Monmouth Centre. Separate proposals will be received for the Masonry and Carpenter work. Satisfactory security will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract.

J. M. HEATH, Committee for M. J. METCALF, State Trustees.

Modmouth, Jun. 27th, 1852.

CONY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Academy will commence on Monday, March 1st, and routinue eleven weeks. One halt the inition of Students from other Towns is paid by the Trustees. Beard, including wood, lights and washing, will not exceed \$1.75 per week.

A ugusta, Feb. 10, 1852. CHINA ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on MONDAY,
MARCH 1, under the direction of Mr. WALKER,
the present able and successful Preceptor.
Board from \$1 to \$1.50. EBEN'R SHAW, See'y.
China, Feb. 9, 1852.

HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER OF THE

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE CHURN. Davis' Patent Self-Adjusting Churn,

Davis' Patent Self-Adjusting Churn,
To which was awarded the PRIZE MEDAL at the
WORLD'S FAIR, for Churning, Gathering, Working
and Salting Butter. Manufactured by the subscribers at
WINTHROP, ME., socio proprietors of the Patent Right
for the County of Kennebec, (the towns of East Livermore,
Mt. Vernon, Wayne and Fayette excepted.) This Churn
completes the whole process of BUTTER MAKING without touching the hands to the Butter. It is easier kept
clean than any other Churn in use. For sale by the subscribers and JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square,
Augusta.

They also give notice that they continue to manufacture
Pitis' Double Horse Powers and Pitis' Patent
Separator, for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, with all
the letted improvements, which they now offer to the
FARMERS of MAINE as the best Machines for the purpose hitherto invented. All orders for either of the above
Machines, addressed as above, will be promptly attended
to.

Winthrop, Feb., 1852.

VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX. A GREEABLY to Warrant from Assessors of the City

A GREEABLY to Warrant from Assessors of the City

of Augusta, 1851, the Collector is required to complete and make up the collection of the whole som committed to hing to collect, by the first day of March next.

All Taxes not paid before that time, will, therefore, be subject to additional cost. It is hoped the Collector will not be under the disagreeable necessity of enfercing payment,—as the Taxes are high enough, in all conscience, without making additions thereto.

LORY BACON, Col. Vill. Sch.! Dist.

Collector's Office, Kennebsc Journal Counting Room.

Augusta, Feb. 9th, 1852.

STORAGE AND WHARFAGE. Blanding & Dyer, Successors to N. Flagg, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they intend to carry on the Storage and Wharfage Business at RE-DUCED RATES. Prompt attention will be paid to all

Goods in their care.

B. & D. having made arrangements with good and equitable Companies, will procure FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at reduced rates it requested.

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1852. AT A GREAT DISCOUNT!

THE subscriber, being determined to run off all of his present Stock of Goods, will, for a few weeks, mark down every article in the Store at LOWER PRICES than ever before offered and at GREAT BARGAINS! down every article in the Store at LOWER PRICES than ever hefere offered and at GREAT BARGAINS!

He wishes to close off his present Stock to make room for a more extensive invoice of first class Goods, and will therefore offer All-Wool Thietes that formerly sold for \$1. at 4s; \$6-\$4\$ Lyonese at 22c; \$4-\$4\$ Alpaca at 12jc; Plain De-Laines, \$0.\$c; all of his 25-cent Mouslin Belaines at 1s; all of his 25-cent Mouslin Belaines at 1s; all of his 25-cent Belaines at 1s; all of his 25-cent Belaines at 1s; all of his 1-shilling Delaines at 12jc; Largrest size BAY STATE SQUIARE SHAWLS at \$1.50, worth \$2.50; all of his BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS at a less price than you can buy them at other 50 SilawLS at 1se price than you can buy them at other 1st of his best 15-cent Prints will be closed at 6jc; all 6j-cent Prints will be closed at 6jc; all 6j-cent Prints will be closed at 5c; hes Prints at 10c; all of his best 15-cent Prints will be closed at 5c; best 15-cent best Heavy do. at 6jc; all-Wool CARPETINGS at 30c, will be closed at 5c; best 10-cent at 25c; Horse Blankets (heavy) at 36c; Bel Blankets at a great discount; 8-cent Cotton Batting at 7c; best 10-cent Batting at 9c; Colored Sewing Silk at 1e a skein; colored Spend Silk; Copper Plate which was sold at 6jc is now selling at 4c; the 5-cent is now sold at 7c; best Wrought Collars sold at 30 and 25c, will now be sold at from 12jc to 1s, and Under Sleeves at a great discount:

S. T. GUSHEE'S New Store, Gardiner. Gardiner, Jan. 20, 1852. MAINE AGRICULTURAL WARE HOUSE AND SEED STORE. Market Square, Portland,

A l.L kinds of Farming Tools; Machines; Grass, Gaples,
and Flower Seeds; Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Wooden Ware, &c., &c., are effered at the lowest Boston
orices, wholesale and retail.

Portland, March 1, 1851.

SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN COST. For three months, to Choo up Business.

JOSEPH ASIEL would respectfully informatic citizens of Augusta and vicinity that he is about to clear up business, and will sell his Stock of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

At prices much below the cost, His Stock consists of the articles usually found in such a store. Please call b fore purchasing, as these Goods will be seld at great be gains.

Augusta, Dec. 24, 1851.

n of that ently ap-ented by liable to

one eve ng over d filling, d envel-

Written for the Maine Farmer. TO MY ABSENT MUSE. BY SARAH.

34 36 38 44 4

Tell me, my muse, where hast thou flown. And left my spirit sad and lone! How of has thy sweet, magic power Dispelled the gloom of sorrow's hour Come, as thou didst in by-gone days, and tune my feeble barp for praise! Come back! come back! thou truent muse-This heart will never thee abuse; O come, dear sympathizing friend, Be my companion to the end. All nature round me ever smiled; Its beauties charmed me when a child; Soft music on the zephyr's wing Seemed teaching this mute tongue to sing, While birds, in their sweet hymns of praise, Invited me to eatch their lays; Their melting strains, in by-gone years, Have often filled my eyes with tears; But still my heart was only pained To think those thrilling thoughts were chained-In vain my soul her pinions tried, Emotion at the fountain died. But when the muse that fountain stirred, Each pent up thought became a word; When her soft fingers swept the strings, My spirit woke and spread her wings; But when I seek her aid in vain, This heart will always suffer pain. Dear friend, why thus thy stay prolong-Come back, and help me frame my song! Come, let us search the world around, And find each music haunted ground. We'll oft retire by crystal streams-Their banks are bright with childhood's dream Green trees bend o'er their bosoms fair, "Sweet birds are ever singing there; We'll linger on the ocean shore, And hear the surging billows roar, Where no green tree its shadow flings, But ships spread out their snowy wings; a We'll tarry there till sunset skies Have tinged the ocean with their dyes, And see the star of evening lave Its beauteous image in the wave; For every star that gems the skies,

All cradled on the ocean's breast, Proud waves are rocking them to rest; We'll see the last bright glitt'ring gem, That sparkles in night's diadem Turn pale to see the morning light Dispel the dusky shades of night; We'll see the sparkling waters gleam, While such bright splendor o'er them str That ocean's heaving bosom seems A sea of amethyst and fire, As Sol's bright car is rising higher. On fancy's wings with thee I'd fly, Where purple clouds at sunset lie, Or, like a coronet, adorn The mountain's brow at early mo Mid scenes of grandcur there we'd rest, Upon the towering mountain's crest, And see the landscape, rich and fair, Spread out in smiling beauty there; Where hills, and dales, and lakes, and stream Fair as the poet's wildest dreams, Lie blended in confusion sweet, And cluster round the mountain's feet. There nestled midst the verdant hills, And watered by pure, gushing rills; Neat villas, towns and cities, too, In beauty burst upon the view, While in the distance may be seen The dense old forest, robed in green, Which spreads its wings from east to west,

There mirrored on the water lies:

While on its verge the blue skies rest, And there the river, deep and wide, Leaps from the crafgy mountain-side, And, like a lion in his wrath, Goes rushing o'er his rugged path, While, rising from its foaming bed, The mist turns orange, blue and red, And forms a bright, resplendent arch To crown the monarch in his march-We'll watch it, winding thro Till unobstructed vision fails. The view of objects so sublime Could make small minds build lofty rhyme. And time the lyre to strains so deep, That winds, which o'er the mountains sweep Would bear the thrilling notes along, Till distant nations heard the song. With thee I'd then descend awhile To where earth's milder beauties smile At noon we'd rest in shady bowers, Or range the fields and gather flowers: We'd seek the ancient forest's shade-It seems for contemplation made-

Though some think nature here, too wild, To me she's artless as a child. And yet so marked, by age and time. She looks majestic, grand, sublime; We'll visit every shady nook, And read fair lines in nature's book : We'll range among the sloping hills, Or loiter by the murmuring rills, To see the sun's bright, sparkling beam Lie quivering on the silver streams, Or from the sweet, pale forest flowers, Fresh gathered from the woodland bowers. We'd weave a garland fresh and fair As ever kings or princes wear; We'd gaze upon the tall old trees, Their tops are waving in the breeze-They roar when stormy winds do blow And did a thousand years ago. O, could they speak, strange tales they'd tell Of nations that arose and fell

Tribe after tribe of red men here They've seen spring up and disappear-They've been their cradle and their pull. The lordly chieftain, proud and brave, Beneath their shadow found a grave, Pale autumn leaves they o'er him spread And sighed a requiem o'er the dead. Oft did the red man's marriage vows, Came stealing through the waving boughs The tender infant's feeble moan, The war-song, and the dying groan, Re-echoed through the lonely wild, Where white man never wept or smiled Yet these old trees look fresh and green, And midst these branches may be seen Sweet little birds, who, all day long, Pour out their grateful hearts in song; And tune our harp for songs of praise. And there the grey old time-worn rock, Asunder thrown by some rude shock. O'ergrown with moss, and wild flowers sweet, Would offer us a cushioned seat; There I with thee would gladly sing. Till we could sonr on fancy's wing

Long ere the May Flower ever bore

A white man to the western shore.

Jay. Feb., 1832. Che Story-Celler.

nes from the throne of God;

To where the bright arch angel ha

We'd hear the pealing anthems ring To Nature's God and Salem's King.

Before the throne in glory stand,

And gazing on the crystal flood

From the Boston Morning Journal. ALBERT BARRY: OR, THE YANKEE SAILOR BOY.

> BY HAWSER MARTINGALE. In Two Parts.-Part II.

The situation of Albert Barry, left alone on the desolate Island of St. Paul, was truly distressing. As the shades of darkness advanced, he threw himself in a hollow among the rocks, but he could not sleep: For a long time he lay pondering on his unhappy condition, and indulging gloomy conjectures respecting his future fate. Then he

1

day was breaking in the east, he fell asleep, and gravel. He took hold of it, wishing to ascertain slept soundly for several hours. And while he slept, he dreamed pleasant dreams. it from its place, where it had been thrown by

parlor, where the furniture was gay and beauti- coins! ful, and where a brilliant light burst upon his He soon reflected, however, that these coin

vision, from a large number of silver lamps! At would be of no use to him on the island; and a this moment Albert awoke from his sleep-and he saw no hopes of getting away, and was become lo, it was all a dream! The brilliant light which ing indisposed and emaciated in consequence of he thought he saw, was no other than the daz- the nature of his diet-a kind which is apt to oc zling rays of the sun, which, as that luminary casion that unpleasant disease called the scurvywas now high in the heavens, streamed upon his he would gladly have exchanged the whole for face, and awoke him.

He rubbed his eyes-but some moments elapsed of the sea birds, however, which were flying about and died of sorrow or hunger, which might yet h forebodings. Hope, like a benignant angel, came discovery put a sudden check to his investigation to his assistance, and he resolved to survey the in that quarter. place on which he had thus unexpectedly become

the island, and ascertain what it produced which and anxiety, and joy, the result. would be useful to him; but, alas, he soon found The vessel which Albert saw was the Albatross fruits or roots of any kind could be found. There man, as well as good seaman. He knew that he were plenty of eggs, however, and birds, which he was near the meridian of St. Paul, and had order could approach near enough to capture if he wish- ed a good look-out to be kept, as he drew near to ed it, for they were unaccustomed to the sight of the latitude of the island. It was seen before sun a human being, and seemed to suspect no danger rise, from the fore top gallant mast-head. Capt spot where the boat had been hauled up the day he would pass pretty near it, for the purpose of the rock, which had been forgotten by the men, there were no dangerous shoals in the vicinity. in the hurry of their departure. He rejoiced As he drew towards it, he was much surprised to he could be well supplied with eggs, and fish, in him that there must be some poor shipwrecked abundance; but, unfortunately, he had no fire by mariners on that desolate spot, and he ordered which he could cook them.

pieces of boards, and small spars, on the eastern person or persons he might find there. shore of the island, which had been thrown As Mr. Hawkins approached the shore, ashore by the winds and currents. He selected a was greeted with shours of welcome, by the sun couple of pieces which he thought would answer burnt, half-naked Albert Barry, who hastened to his purpose, and rubbed them together for a long the water's edge, almost crazy with joy. Mr time; but although he could succeed in making Hawkins landed, and after asking Albert a few them quite warm by the friction, he could not questions, ordered his men to gather some eggs. obtain fire. It should be recollected however that He then assisted in placing Albert's treasure the wood had been soaking in salt water for the boat. Albert, with his pet sea-gulls, then weeks or months, which had altered its natural jumped in, the seamen followed, and, in a few qualities, and made it difficult to ignite.

hollows of the rocks, which had fallen in the late batross. He was received in the kindest manner rains, and he resolved to take measures immedi- by Capt. Hastings, who listened to his story with ately to prevent its disappearance by evaporation, much interest, and promised to carry him and his by covering some of it over with bushes or boards treasure safely to Boston. He took him into the thus screening it from the sun, which was very cabin, and caused a good meal to be immediately

The first day of Albert's residence on the island he passed without partaking of any food ex- The Albatross proceeded on her way to Europe cepting a few sea-birds's eggs, which he swal- and the Captain treated Albert with much kindlowed raw, and solacing his throat with water. ness. He supplied him with a berth in the cabin, But on the second day he was rejoiced at finding, and soon, learned from his lips the particulars of clinging to the rocks, and in the little basins filled his short but humble and eventful life. He cheerwith the sea water, some shell fish of various ed his spirits with the idea that in a few months kinds, which he tasted, and found delicious. he would be able to return to his home, and that Here he at once became possessed of an inex- his presence would shed joy and plenty around haustible supply of food. He took possession of his mother's hearth. a cavern in the rocks, which he converted into a In about thirty days, the Albatross arrived friends once more.

or salt. He now again caught some, and split people of New England. them, and sprinkled them with salt, and then At length, very much to Albert's gratification at home, especially if it had not been cooked. substitute, as potatoes; but he knew they could of his condition without.

felt very unhappy. He thought if he had only on the fifth day after leaving Antwerp, they took one companion to converse with, to advise with, their departure from the Lizard Point, with the to sympathise with, it would add greatly to his broad Atlantic ocean before them. happiness, and he finally determined to endeavor The wind and weather were propitious. The to tame one or more birds, that he might have at ship was in fine trim for sailing, and being manleast some living creature to whom he could be- aged by a real sailor, almost flew across the Atcome attached, and who would love him in re- lantic. In twenty days after they passed the turn. And after a time, he succeeded in taming a Lizard Point, they saw the light-house on the couple of large sea gulls, which he called George Sand Hills of Truto, on the northeast part of Cape and Mary, after his brother and sister. They Cod. The sight of a light-house, or any well rewould hop around him, enjoy his caresses, and membered land-mark, is always welcomed with rest upon his shoulders. He diverted himself for delight by seamen on approaching their homes a considerable portion of the time of every day after a long voyage.

Albert's bosom throbbed with joy at the ider

joyment, by cheering the lonely hours. One day, while Albert was engaged in search- and his little sister and brother in the course of ing among the rocks on the shore, for a species of few days; and then his features became clouded rese and looked out upon the wide-spread ocean, shell fish which he found by experience to be with apprehension lest any sad disaster had be and the heavens above, spangled with stars; but very excellent, he saw in a little nook, just out fallen them in his absence. He pretty much reall seemed to remind him the more forcibly of his of the reach of the breakers, what appeared to be solved, however, that if he should succeed in get

what it was. He pulled and tugged hard to get He thought he had returned to his home, after a chance, or deposited designedly, and his surprise long, and pleasant, and prosperous voyage, and may be easily imagined, when he drew forth a found his mother, and his brother and sister, in leather bag, containing something heavy. The good health and spirits, and overjoyed to see him. string which confined its mouth, was rotten, and His mother told him that as he had at length re- fell apart while he was drawing it out, and his turned home safe, she would not allow him to go astonishment and joy were inconceivable when abroad again. And she led him into a large he found that the bag was filled with golden

good loaf of bread. He supposed that the bag o money must have belonged to some poor wretche before he realized his situation. The screaming who were cast upon the island, with their treasure soon brought him to his senses. He crawled out his fate. And his suspicions were confirmed, o of the cavity in which he had ensconced himself, discovering in a nook among the rocks, near the and looked around. But sleep had restored his same spot where he found the gold, some bones exhausted faculties, his dream had brought him bleached in the sun and rain, which he supposed comfort, and he no longer indulged in desponding were a part of a human skeleton. This appalling

Poor Albert had been on the Island of St. Pau a resident, and endeavor to ascertain his precise about seven months, when, one morning, attended by his pets, the sea gulls, he ascended the highes He soon found that, although his condition on cliff, on which he had erected a sort of flag-staff, the island was by no means a pleasant one, it made of a small spar, which he had found on the might be much worse. He was alone, it was shores. He looked around the horizon to see it rue; there was no one to converse with, to share any vessel was near; but he had been so many in his fears, or sympathize in his hopes,—or to times disappointed, that he did this more through advise him with regard to his actions; and he habit, than any expectation of seeing a ship apfelt that he must rely upon himself, and endeavor proaching. But as he looked towards the south to devise some means of procuring subsistence on he fancied he saw a dark, minute object. He rub this barren rock, and make himself as comforta- bed his eyes, and looked again. He was not deble as circumstances would permit, until some ceived! Could it be a ship? He kept his eyes vessel should pass that way and take him off. fixed on that single speck in the distance, and it But he recollected to have heard Captain Nickels was not long ere he felt convinced that the object say that the Island of St. Paul was seldom seen was increasing in size, and of course was drawing by ships on the passage to India, or indeed on nearer. He soon, to his great delight, became their way home, as it was situated out of the aware that it was a vessel, for he could see the direct track; consequently, months, perhaps years, white sails. With great glee he hoisted, by means might elapse, before any ship would pass the of his fishing-line, his old jacket to the top of the island, near enough to see him and take him on flag-pole, as a signal. Then he seated himself on the rock, with his birds resting on his shoulders, Albeit then thought he would make a survey of awaiting with a heart fluttering with expectation

that its whole vegetation consisted of a few low of Boston, from Manilla, bound to Antwerp. The bushes and shrubs, in two or three spots; but no Captain's name was Hastings. He was a worthy from the hand of mar. When he reached the Hastings thought, as it was directly in his track before, he found one of the fishing-lines lying on gratifying his curiosity, especially as he knew when he saw it, for he thought it would enable perceive with his spy-glass, a pole on its highest him to take some fish. He therefore found that point, with a flag flying. It instantly occurred t the quarter-boat to be got ready for lowering. He He had heard that the savages in America procured fire in the wilderness by rubbing together and when about a mile off, he hove the Albatross two pieces of dry wood. There was a considera- to, and sent his second officer, Mr. Hawkins, on ble quantity of sticks, and branches of trees, and shore in the boat, with orders to bring off any

minutes, he and his treasure, and his darling He found abundance of good fresh water in the friends, the birds, were safely on board the Al placed before him, to which Albert did ample

sleeping chamber, and, by covering the bottom safely in Antwerp, and Captain Hastings advised with feathers, which he found in plenty on the Albert with regard to the disposition of his treasisland, he made a tolerable bed. Every morning, ure. It was lodged in a wealthy mercantile before the sun made its appearance on the horizon, house, in Antwerp, where it would remain until Albert climbed the highest rock on the island, Albert would be able to draw bills of exchange and threw around a searching gaze, hoping to for it, after his arrival at Boston. As the Albasee some friendly vessel, which would take him tross would return to Boston in ballast, after dis from his solitary abode, and convey him to his charging her cargo, and as there was no vessel then ready to proceed to an American port, Albert When Albert had been about a week on the isl- concluded to remain at Antwerp until the Albaand, he was one day surprised, on visiting some tross was ready for sea, and then to take passage parts near the water's edge, to find that the salt for his native country. In the mean time, he water, which had filled some of the hollows of examined the various curiosities of the place, the recks, had evaporated, and left crystals of salt! among which were the magnificent docks, walled He was delighted at this, for he had felt very with huge blocks of granite, constructed by the much the want of this condiment, and he now Emperor Napoleon; the great cathedral, with recollected to have heard that a large portion of one of the highest spires in Europe; the gallery the salt used, was made by the evaporation of salt of painting, containing many of the finest produc water. He obtained a good supply, lest he might tions of Rubens, Vandyke, and other of the cele not meet with another such opportunity. Pre- brated Dutch artists. He also found much to inviously to this, he had taken some fish with the terest him in studying the character and manners line left behind by the sailors; but he found it al- of the people, their dress and customs, all of most impossible to eat them raw, without cooking which were widely different from those of the

placed them in the sun, and he found that in this the Albatross was ready for sea. The pilot came way he could procure any quantity which he on board, and they proceeded down the river wished, of very palatable food. Thus Albert Scheldt, as far as Flushing, where they anchored found that by a little skill, and address, and cal- the wind being ahead; and there they remained culation, he should not suffer much from want of much to the vexation of all on board the ship, for food, although the kinds of food were not alto- several days. At last the wind came from the gether such as he would have preferred, or eaten eastward, and the ship passed through one of the channels at the mouth of the Scheldt, into the What he most felt the need of was bread, or some waters of the North Sea. Then directing their course towards the English channel, they passed not be obtained, and therefore he made the best the heights of Boulogne on the coasts of France and Dover Castle and the adjoining chalky cliffs Week after week passed away, yet Albert saw on the coats of Albion. Their passage down the no vessel approach the island; and sometimes he channel was a pleasant and agreeable one; and

of having it in his power to embrace his mother solitude and helplesaness At length, just as the a piece of leather, partly buried beneath the ting again snugly seated by his mother's fireside,

nation to "follow the sea."

On the succeeding day the Albatross entered knees, and poured out her forvent thanks for the Boston harbor, and was soon made fast alongside blessing which had been thus conferred upon ber the wharf. Albert lost no time in proceeding to It is hardly necessary to say that after the en-

was before him, the little boy who had left Bos- Albert was relating the tale of his adventures ton in the Scorpion, and whom he believed was and ever and anon answering the never-ending lost by some strange mishap at the island of St. questions of his little brother and sister. Mrs Paul, he could hardly contain his astonishment Barry clung closely to her son, as if she feared and pleasure. He made Albert sit down and tell the whole was a blissful dream, and that he might him all his adventures, and when he had conclud- again be separated from her. It was a late hour ed Mr. Fortesque took him by the hand, congrat- when they retired to rest. ulated him on his good fortune in escaping from the island, and carrying with him such a rich a faithful friend to Albert and his mother. The prize, and promised to be a friend to him through treasure which Albert found on the island of St. life. He also took the necessary steps for real- Paul, was judiciously invested, and furnished izing in specie the large sum which Albert had them with an annual income sufficient to supply deposited at Antwerp, with a view to some safe their wants. Albert was therefore enabled to

and joyous heart, stepped into the stage-coach Mary-a good education; and Mrs. Barry recovwhich proceeded from the metropolis through his ered from her illness, which was chiefly caused native village. The horses were in good condi- by affliction, and lived to a good old age, enjoytion and travelled rapidly over the ground, but to ing all that happiness which only those can know Albert's imagination they seemed to be crawling who are blessed with good, affectionate, and viralong at a sualf's pace, and time never passed so tuous children. slowly away.

While Albert is thus rapidly proceeding on his way to visit his native place, we will take a look at some other persons, and inquire into some events which occurred while he was abroad.

The ship in which Albert Barry sailed from for a bosom friend." Boston, after the adventure at the island of St. Paul, proceeded slowly on her way, Capt. Nick- Capstick. "For then there'd be no deceit in 'm; bert, who, I have already said, was a general fa- Now, look at this fine, honest fellow. the representations of his mate, that the little fel- You see at once that he is a living pincushion low had accidentally fallen from the cliff into the with the pins' points upwards and instantly you deep water and perished. It would, also, have treat him after his own open nature. You know render him assistance, provided he was still alive with a glance all that his exterior signifies, and and on that barren island, as the vessel could not ought to love him for his frankness. should hear of the melancholy catastrophe.

left on the island of St. Paul. Mr. Fortesque was much grieved at the intelligence, but lost no time in writing to the unfortunate widow acquainting her with the sad event, and accompanied and a piece of bread. with words of kindness and consolation.

But how shall I describe her anguish when she read the letter describing the loss of her son. Of course she could not cherish the slightest hope of ever beholding him again. "My brave boy!" she exclaimed; "he exposed himself to the dangers of the sea, not because he longed for a roving life, not because he wished to leave his home, ing his mother, his brother and sister, and by his me! Then, to see her lap milk, why you'd labors furnish us with the necessaries of life. My

The fate of poor Albert Barry was soon known poor widow to console her in her affliction, and their well meant kindness produced no effect.— trying to pay the debt with her best singing. She felt grateful to them, but she was weighed down to the earth by the hand of affliction.

Nearly six months had passed away since she fine scratches on his right hand. had heard of her son's melancholy fate, but she "That's nothing," said Mr. Kingcup. "You still thought almost constantly of Albert, and her know that cats will scratch." features were overspread with a settled gloom. had perished, she seemed to love them with a poor little Velvet here-poor vermin martyr !and in the back-ground, an Alms House and the

Mrs. Barry was one afternoon seated at the Too SMART. One day last week, says pale and wan, for she had exerted herself be- idea that all coal dealers were rogues, having ocillness had drawn deep furrows across her once that he would in person superintend the operabecoming features. She had sent her little boy tion of weighing. Accordingly he proceeded to George on an errand to procure some bread, for the coal yard, and watched with an eagle eye. Little Mary was seated on a cricket by her side, dwelling, and to be assured that nothing was lost from a little story-book, which had been ter the coal was delivered the teamster returned given her by one of her school-mates. Mrs. Bar- to the yard in an uncommon good humor, and ry seemed to be listening attentively, but her was questioned as to the cause of his mirth. He her destitute condition, of her broken health, and purchased "that last load of coal," in his anxiety of the excellence and helplessness of her dear to avoid being cheated, had stood upon the plat children. The sun was just sinking beneath a form balance while the coal was being weighed.

ontributed to the gleam of her feelings. At this moment George rushed in, exclaiming in an animated voice, "Oh, mother! the stage has just stopped at the end of the lane, and a strange gentleman has got out with a large part of the Irish; one of them holding that what trunk, and is coming towards the cottage!"

It was so seldom that a case of this kind occurred, for the poor and humble have but few visitors, that Mrs. Barry was startled at the abrupt announcement. "Who is it, George?" asked Mrs. Barry of her son.

"I don't know," said George, "but I guess he news to tell you."

A sort of undefinable sensation, akin to hope, passed through the breast of the good mother at this intelligence, but it tarried only for an instant. She felt that there was no room for hope. She gave him a smart blow on the cranium, exclaim rose from her chair, and with steps unsteady, through weakness, walked towards the door, to see who was the stranger, with features lighted Time's Changes. The True American men up with smiles, that was about to visit the abode of sorrow, want, and disease.

She heard a step on the threshold-she lifted the latch, and beheld before her, with eyes this time the march of improvement has been so sparkling with rapture, and a ruddy, sun-burnt rapid, that almost every vestige of all that was visage expressing all the best emotions of the human heart, her son-Albert! the son whom she jes and towns have grown up, railroads and tele had for months unceasingly mourned as lost.

"Mother!" exclaimed Albert in a well remem bered voice, "dear mother, I have at length returned to bring you joy and competence, I hope; appear strange and wonderful to him. He enter and we will never part again!"

ings, so overwhelmed with joy and astonishment nominy upon him.

he would never separate from his parent again, combined, that it was some minutes before she but that their fortune, whether weal or wo, should was able to say a word. She wept and kissed be the same. His adventure on the island of St. her son in silence, and, prompted by a feeling of Paul had removed from his mind any latent incli- piety, of gratitude to her Maker, for having re-

Mr. Fortesque's counting room. But that gen-trance of Albert there was no longer sorrow nor tleman did not at first recognize him, neatly want in the cottage. Provisions in abundance dressed as he was, with features bronzed by ex- were procured at the nearest inn, and the two posure to the sun for many months; besides he children, as well as their mother, made a joyous had grown half a head taller than when they meal. And I question whether kings or princes parted on the wharf, some ten or eleven months in their gorgeous palaces, ever tasted a delight efore.

But when he found it was Albert Barry who humble but virtuous family, that evening, while

My tale is now finished. Mr. Fortesque proved and permanent investment.

Early the next morning, Albert, with a light gratify the darling wish of his heart, and extend the same to his brother George and his sister gratify the darling wish of his heart, and extend

> THE HEDGEHOS AND THE CAT. Capstick took two steps from his chair, stooped back, and in a moment returning to his seat,

placed a hedgehog on the table. " Humph," said Kingeup; "'tis an odd thing

"Give me all bosom friends like him." cried els lamenting with much sincerity the loss of Al- you'd see the worst of 'em at the beginning. rorite. He did not for a moment doubt, from plain, straight forward truths he bears about him ! been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to he's not to be played at ball with; you take in beat up toward the island against the trade wind wretch! 'tis a thousand and a thousand times the beat up toward the island against the trade wind wretch! This a thousand and a thousand times the and the strong current. Capt. Nickels shuddered ruin of him. He has, it is true, an outside of Probate within and for the Count of Republic Count of Probate within and for the Count of Republic Count of Republic Count of Probate within and for the Count of Republic Count of when he thought of the probable fate of the poor boy, and of the anguish of his friends when they should hear of the melancholy catastrophe.

thorns—Heaven made him with them—but a heart of honey. A meek, patient thing! And yet, because of his covering, the world casts all I stated that the Scorpion was a dull sailing sorts of slanders upon min, accuses min. And edness he could not, if he would, commit. And ship, and having already fallen considerably to leeward of her intended route, it became advisable to put into a port in Brazil, to get a supply of thinking themselves the best of people for their provisions and water. Accordingly they made worst of treatment. He bears a plain exterior; the port of St. Augustine, or, as it is more frequently called, Bahia; and from this port Capt. he snows so many pricating that the world in revenge couples every outside Nickels wrote to his employer, Mr. Fortesque, point with an interior devil. He is made a martyr for this iniquity, he hides nothing. Poor Velvet!" and the Capstick very gently stroked the hedgehog, and proffered it a slice of apple

"Tis a pity," said Kingcup, "that all hedge-

hogs arn't translated after your fashion." What a better world 'twould make of it! answered the cynic. "But no. sir. no: that's the sort of thing the world loves," and Canstick pointed to a handsome tortoise shell cat, stretched to her fullest length upon the hearth. "What a meek, cosy face she has; a placid quiet sort of but for no other reason than to assist in maintainthink a drop of blood of any sort would noble boy! I shall never see him again on earth, killed and ate one of my doves, and afterwards sat her. The wretch! 'twas only last week she wiping her whiskers with her left paw, as comfortably as any dowager at a tea party. I nursed in the village, and many persons called upon the her before she had any eyes to look at her beneto whisper the voice of comfort in her ear. But as though she knew all she owed me, and was factor, and she has sat and purred upon my knee, And for all this, look here-this is what she did only yesterday," and Capstick showed three long

"To be sure I do," replied Capstick, "and She did not forget, however, that two lovely and the world knows it; but the world don't think the promising children still clung to her for support worse of them for it, and for this reason they can, and since she had reason to believe that Albert when they like, so well hide their claws. Now, more devoted affection, if possible, than before. he can't disguise what he has; and so he's hunt-Instead of remitting her usual labors she seemed ed and worried for being, as I may say, plain to work harder than formerly, insomuch that her spoken; when puss is petted and may sleep all health. never robust, gave way, and she saw be- day long at the fire, because in faith she's so fore her but a dark and dreary prospect, in the glossy, and looks so innocent. And all the fore-ground of which stood poverty and disease, while, has she not murderous teeth and talons? St. Giles and St. James.

back window of her little cottage. She looked Boston Bee, a gentleman who had conceived the yond her strength. The hand of sorrow and of casion to purchase a load of Lehigh, determined neither of them had tasted food since morning, When he was satisfied that he had obtained full and she had no resources for the following day. weight, he ordered the coal to be conveyed to his and was reading to her mother some passages on the road, he followed it to its destination. Afthoughts were elsewhere; she was thinking of explained it by saying that the gentleman who range of high hills in the west, which perhaps The gentleman alluded to weighed about 180

IRISH WIT. Two gentlemen were once dis puting concerning the quickness of reply on the people thought was a repartee made at the mo ment was already cut and dried for the occasion; while the other held the contrary. To settle the matter, they resolved to try some Irishman themselves. It happened that next door to the former gentleman lived a Paddy, who was in the habit of creeping through a hole in the fence does not mean any harm, mother, for he looks and "hooking praties." The gentleman having as happy and smiling as if he had some good seen him one night at it, thought it would be a good way to settle the disputed point. Having informed his friend of the project, they stationed themselves alongside the hole, and as Pat poked his head and shoulders through, one of them ing, "Hêre, sir, where are you going ?" "Back again, by jabers!" said Pat, and back he went.

tions the appearance in Trenton, N. J., of a man who has just been released from the State Prison after serving a term of twenty years. During familiar to him then has been swept away. Citgraphs have been established; the ocean is navigated by steam; in short, almost everything which to us appears old and void of novelty, mus tered his cell of 8 by 10, a young man, and comes But Mrs. Barry was so overcome by her feel- out with the marks of age and the stamp of ig-

FARM FOR SALE.

NE of the BEST FARMS in WINTHROP, situate three-fourths of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the Augusta road, is now FOR SALE to \$2000—and for one-half of which reasonable time will be given, with good security.

Said Farm contains about 70 acres of Land, with a good wood-lot, an erchard of choice grafted fruit, a new said thoroughly built story and a half house, porch, wood-shed and stable—the stable has been built five years.

Also, two other pieces of Land are offered for sale, one containing about five acres, mostly orchard, and separated from the Farm only by the nonin road—the other is one-fourth of a mile farther from the Village, on the same road, containing about for acres of excellent land, with a good wood lot, and a fine young orchard of grafted-fruit.

For further particulars enquire on the premises, or ow W. M. LADD, Lewiston.

Winthrop, March 17, 1851.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York. Office No. 108 Broadway.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, Agents, Skowhegan, Me. CASH CAPITAL. \$100.000.

Independent of Large Permisur Fund, rapidly accumulating from an extensive and growing business.

PERSONS mastring in this Company will be entitled from the Farm only by the nonin road—the other is one-fourth of a mile farther from the Village, on the same road, containing about 50 acres of excellent land, with a good wood lot, and a fine young orchard of grafted-fruit.

For further particulars enquire on the premises, or ow W. M. LADD, Lewiston.

Winthrop, March 17, 1851.

12th

OFFICERS.

1852. STOVES. 1852.

TIN and SHEET IRON WORK done to order.

Augusta, Oct., 1851. 43 GEO. STARRETT.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec.

County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of ELIAS MILLER, late of Kennebec, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, and we will attend to the duties assigned have of Kennebec, on Saturday, March 20th, and on the 17th day of April, and the 17th of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of suid days.

ALDEN SAMPSON.

ALDEN SAMPSON.

TIMOTHY GOLDTHWAIT, JR.

Kennebec, Jan. 31, 4852.

Kennebec, Jan. 31, 4852.

A FARM FOR SALE,

NEAR the Cross Roads.in Kennebec. (formerly Hallowell.) of 90 acres, with a content, wholly engrafted with the best varieties of Winthrup Great Poud, which an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of Minthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of design of Winthrup Great Poud, with an extensive view of Winthrup Great Poud, wholly engrafted with the best varieties of Winthrup Great Poud, wholly engrafted with the best varieties of Winthrup Great Poud, wholly engrafted wi

of April, and the Lord of Seach of Suid days.

ALDEN SAMPSON,
TIMOTHY GOLDTHWAIT, JR.

Rennebec, 3a... 31, 4852.

KENNEBEC, S3.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Kinday of February, A. D. 1852.

CITEPHEN W. MITCHELL, Administrator of with the Will amexed, on the Estate of a Nink presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Orneben, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate of the Ist Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in allowell, sather in the Ist Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

JANE WALCOTT, Administratic on the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in administration of the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in administrative on the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in administrative of the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in administrative of the Estate of State deceased for allowance; or ordered, That the said Administrative on the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in said County, on the difference of the Estate of State of St

To the Honorable D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec, The Probate within and for the County of Kennebec, decreased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said decreased, which has come into the hands and possession of said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. That the said Administrator makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said decreased as will be necessary with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the lst Monday of February, 1852.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, thereou, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may strend on the fourth Monday of February, inst., at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and a held canned. Such notice to be given before and Court.

B. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest—Wh. R. Smith, Register.

Copy of Petition and Order of Court.

Level of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before and Court.

B. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest—Wh. R. Smith, Register.

Copy of Petition and Order of Court.

ORDERED. That the said Executrix give notice to all ne OBERED, That the said Executive give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 4th Monday of February inst., at ten o'clock in the forcusous, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

Attest-Wn. R. Shith, Register.
True copy-Attest-Wn. R. Shith, Register.

6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probats, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852. HENRY B. BLACKMAN, Administrator on the estate of NATHAN BLACKMAN, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Count of definitistration of the Estate of Said deceased by allowance:

Ordered: Ord

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of IRA T. THURSTON, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented by PAMELIA F. THURSTON, the Executrix Increta named for Probate.

Onderen, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Cent to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of February list., at ten of the cleck in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

The copy Attest —Wm. Register.

The copy attest — Wm. Register.

The copy attest — Register.

The copy

monday of Rennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of CLARK ROBBINS, but of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having been presented by OLIVER C. ROBBINS, the Executor therein named for robate: Cadered, That the said Executor give notice to all Cadered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the fourth Monday of February Inst., at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest-Wn. R. Smith, Register.

True copy. Attest-Wn. R. Smith, Register. NEW FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE. THE undersigned, WOLF JOSEPH and FERDINAND NELKE, until lately employed in the Store of J. A81 EL, Esq., have fitted up the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. B. & M. M. SWAN, at the Corner of Oak and Water street, South of the Maine Farmer Office, and offer to the public a splendid assortment of all kinds of

FANCY AND DRY GOODS. The same would call the especial attention of the Ladies to their elegant stock of WHITE GOODS of every description and price; DRESS SILKS, bly and fancy; Thibets, Lyonese, Paramattas, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Mouslin de-Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c. SHAWLS—Black Silk, Cashmere and Thibet; Bay State Long and Square Shawis; Table Covers of all kinds; Lancaster Quilts, &c. &c., together with a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Having enumerated some of the leading articles which Having enumerated some of the leading articles which they are now prepared to offer, they would respectfully invite their friends and purchasers to an examination of their establishment, assuring them of their intention to keep a large assortment of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES of Goods, and to sell them at the lowest prices W. JOSEPH & CO., Cor. Oak & Water Sts. Augusta, September, 1851.

DR. POLLARD WILL VISIT WATERVILLE again, Feb. 16th, and may be consulted as usual at the ELMWOOD HOTEL, until Friday noon, Feb. 20th.

A. W. POLLARD, Independent Feg. Physician.

MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. The Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whoop-ing Cough, and Bowel Complaints.

The WHOOPING COUGH can be cured in a week, if laken at the commencement of the disease. Thousands die annually who might be saved if they checked their colds at the beginning. This can be done by the use of MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This is no humber. Witness the good that it has accomplished the past few years in your own vicinity, to those affilicted with the Whooping Cough and Bowel Complaints. It is sure to ture if taken in season. If the reader has a child affilied with the Whooping Cough, let him obtain one hottle and try it, and it it proves satisfactory, obtain another, persevering in its use muit a cure is effected. You cannot help being satisfied. For Common Colds and Coughs it is as sure in the cure. Now why will you safer, when a care can be so easily effected? Why will you let your children die, when a remedy can be obtained so easily? Look out and get the genuine, prepared by E. E. HAYWARD, Hadley, Mass, and sold by EBEN FULLER, CUSHING & BLACK, Augusta; Thomas Frye, Vassalboro'; and by the Druggists in nearly every town in Maine.

ALONZO A. ALVORD, President.

ALONZO A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. Wentle, Secretary.

N. D. Mondan, Setuary.

Bourd of Directors.—Alonzo A. Alvord, Ambruse C. Kingsland, Edwis J. Brown, D. Henry Height, Denton direct draft, which renders them sure in their operation beyond any Stoves heretofore offered to the public—with a large assortment of other GOODS, for side wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as at any other place in the State.

The subscriber, grateful to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in years past, would myte those in the State.

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The subscriber, grateful to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in years past, would myte those in the State.

The subscriber, grateful to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in years past, would myte those whose accounts are over due, to call and settle the same.

Tin and SHEET IRON WORK done to order.

Agusta, Oct., 1851. 43 GEO. STARRETT. ALONZO A. ALVORD, President.

At and cure of chapped hands, roughness of the skin. & For sale by 2 EBEN FULLER.

KENNEBEC, S3.-At a Court of Probate, held at Au- BOUNTY LAND AND PENSIONS!

be granted. Such notice to be Siven before and Court.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Attest—Win. R. Smith, Register.

Copy of Pelition and Order of Court.

Attest—Win. R. Smith, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of Feb., 1852, within and for the County of Kennebee.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ISAAC PORTER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been prescuted by MARY PORTER, the Executrix therein named for Probate:

The PIANO CASE SERAPHINE, or Parlor Instrument, with single or double setts of Reeds, is a growing favorite; its richness of music, its neat and elegant style for intensive in our country. The REED ORGAN, with a variety of stepts, is a good substitute for the Church Organ, and it being far less expensive, comes within the reach of many societies that will and testament of ISAAC PORTER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been prescuted by MARY PORTER, the Executrix therein named for Probate:

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True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last Will and testament of CLARK ROBBINS, late of Stimes in suid county, decreased, having been presented by Stimes in suid county, decreased, having been presented by Stimes in suid county, decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county, decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county, decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county, decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county, decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county decreased having been presented by Stimes in suid county decreased having been presented by Stimes and Stimes and at County in suid county decreased having been presented by Stimes and Stim

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